



FRANCIS HUXLEY  
**PEOPLES OF  
THE WORLD**  
IN COLOR



# PEOPLES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

This book contains 321 colored illustrations of the peoples of the world in typical or national costumes. It is arranged in six main sections, covering the peoples according to their main geographical distribution. Each section has a key color, which appears on the maps to show where the peoples live and as a heading to each of the 96 pages of illustration.

Francis Huxley, who is a widely travelled social anthropologist, has written a clear and concise text which traces the history and origin of the peoples in each part of the world, and the effect such factors as climate and migration have on them. Line illustrations emphasize some of the distinctive physical characteristics.

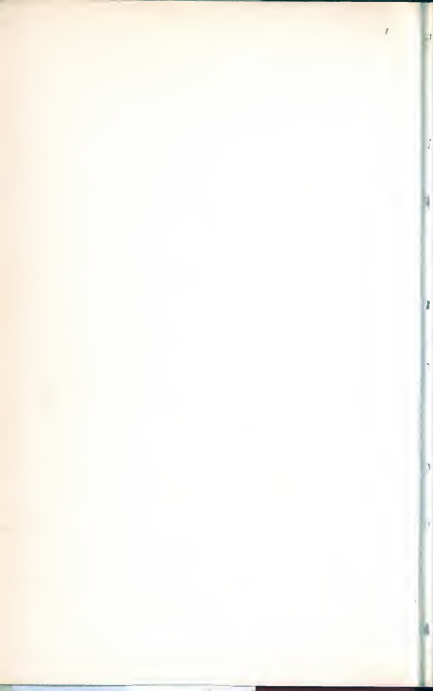
This is a fascinating panorama of the human family presenting many tribes and races with which the ordinary person may be unfamiliar—for example the Shilluks and Dinkas from the Sudan, the Kalmucks and Gilyaks from the Mongol group, and the many different types of American Indians. As the author says, "the peoples of the world show a wonderful diversity, and in the end their differences are as interesting as their similarities".

The book is illustrated by Mary Camidge and Mary Sims.

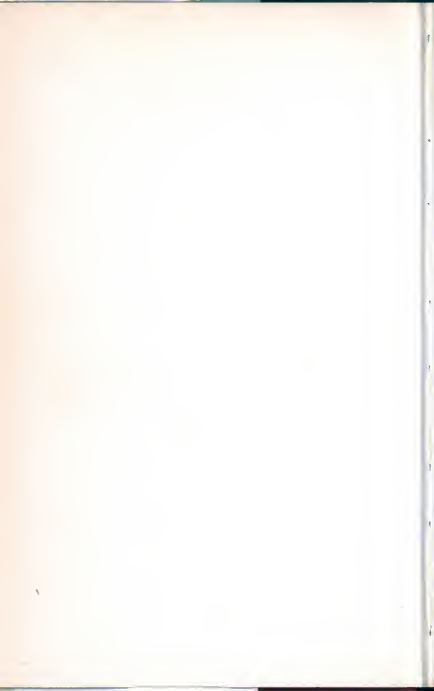








PEOPLES OF THE WORLD  
IN COLOR



PEOPLES  
OF THE WORLD  
IN COLOR

FRANCIS HUXLEY

illustrated by  
MARY SIMS and MARY CAMIDGE

DUFOUR

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**North Europeans**  
**Celts**  
**Mediterraneans**  
**West Europeans**  
**East Europeans**  
**Russians**  
**Balts, Finns, Lapps**  
**Armenoids**  
**Irano-Afghans**  
**Semites**  
**East Hamites**  
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**North Indians**

**South Indians, Ceylonese**  
**Negritos**  
**Australian Aborigines**  
**Polynesians, Micronesians**  
**Melanesians**

**West Africans**  
**The Bantu**  
**N'lotés, Nilo-Hamites**  
**Bushmen, Hottentots, Pygmies**

**Mongols**  
**Turks, Tatars**  
**The Eskimo**  
**Chinese, Koreans**  
**Japanese and the Ainu**  
**Tribal Chinese**  
**Assamese, Burmese**  
**Himalayans**  
**Southeast Asians**

**American Indians**

**Emigrants, Mixed Races**

**Europe**  
**to North India**  
**and North Africa**

**South India**  
**and Pacific**

**Africa, south**  
**of the Niger**

**Asia,**  
**East Indies**

**The Americas**

**Old world, New world**



**Western Hemisphere**



**Eastern Hemisphere**



## North Europeans



1 Icelandic girl



2/3 Danish man and girl



4/5 English schoolgirl and schoolboy



6 Englishman

## North Europeans



7 Flemish man  
and child, Belgium

8 Dutch girl,  
Zuider Zee



9 Dutch couple, South Holland

10 Man and girl  
from Saxony



## North Europeans



11 Norwegian young man and girl



12 Norwegian girl, Hardanger



13 Swedish woman with baby



14 Swedish man



15 Swedish girl



16 Welsh woman



17 Scots boy





18 Scotsman  
(playing  
bagpipes)



19 Irishman



20 Irish girl (in Kerry coat)



21 Breton  
woman  
(Penmarche  
costume)



22 Breton  
man



23/24 Portuguese man and woman



25 Portuguese girl

## Mediterraneans



26 Spanish man



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28 Basque man



29 Sardinian woman



30 Girl from Arles



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## Mediterraneans



33 Man from Crete



34 Sicilian man



35/36 Greek youth  
and woman



## West Europeans



38 Alsatian girl



39/40 Peasant man  
and girl,  
Central France



42 Woman from  
Normandy



41 Bavarian youth



43 Swiss man



44 Serbian man and woman  
from Yugoslavia

## East Europeans



45 Slovene girls from Yugoslavia



46 Croatian man from Yugoslavia



47/48 Bosnian man and woman from Yugoslavia



49 Gheg man from Albania

# East Europeans

50/51/52 Tyrolean boy,  
girl and man



55 Northeast  
Austrian  
woman



56/57 Rumanian girl and man



58 Czech girl



59 Bulgarian man and woman



# Russians



60 Man from  
White Russia



61/62 Girl and youth,  
Central Russia



63 Ruthenian man



64/65 Ukrainian  
girl and woman





66 Latvian woman



67/68 Lapp man,  
woman and baby



69 Finnish man



70 Latvian girl



71 Estonian girl



72 North Polish girl



U.S.S.R.

BLACK SEA

GEORGIA

ARMENIA

AZERBAIJAN

TURKEY

SYRIA

IRAQ

PERSIAN  
(GULF)

73 Georgian man



74/75 Armenian  
woman  
and man



76 North Turkish man  
and woman



77 Kurdish woman and boy,  
North Persia



78 Persian man and  
woman



79 Afghanistan man



80 Pathan man from Afghanistan



81 Afghan-Baluch warrior



82/83 Man and boy from Baluchistan



84 Pushtan woman





85 Druse woman  
from Lebanon



86 Iraqi woman



87 Syrian men



88 Jewish woman  
(Israel)



89 Jewish man (Israel)



90 Arab boy



91 Syrian Arabian man



92 Arabian man



93 Arabian Sheik



94 Arabian woman



96 Yemenite child



97 South Arabian warrior



95 Bedouin girl spinning



98 Hadendowa  
tribesman from the Sudan

# East Hamites



99 Egyptian water carrier



100 Egyptian boy and woman



101 Abyssinian woman



102 Somali woman



103 Egyptian man with water pipe



104 Tuareg tribesman



105 Moorish woman  
from  
Atlas Mountains



106 Berber girl



107 Tunisian girl



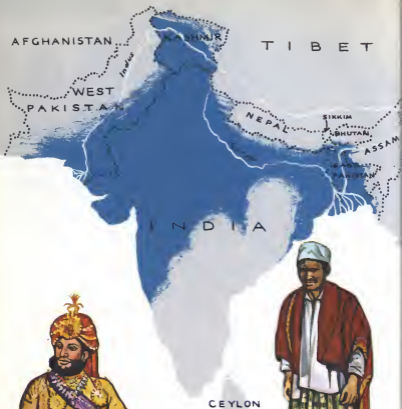
109 Uled-Nail woman



108 Tibbu girl



110 Kabyle man



111 Rajah of North India



112 Man from  
East Pakistan

## North Indians



113 Man from Kashmir



114 Devadasi  
or Temple Dancer  
(woman)



115 Hindu woman



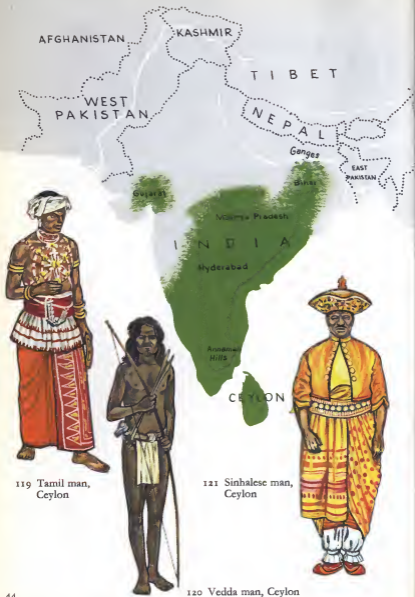
116 Hindu man



117 Hindu  
woman  
in sari



118 Sikh man



# South Indians, Ceylonese



122/123 Kol woman and man,  
Bihar

124 Gond woman  
and child,  
Madhya Pradesh  
and Hyderabad



126 Chenchu man,  
Hyderabad



125 Kadar man,  
Annamili Hills

127 Bhil man, Gujarat





128 Sakai woman,  
Malaya



129 Aeta man,  
Luzon



130 Andamanese  
woman and man



131 Semang man, Malaya 47



132 Tiwi man  
with throwing sticks



133 Tiwi child



134 Tiwi man



135 Arunta  
woman and  
child



136 Arunta man



137 Arunta girl,  
with mat woven  
from beach grass



## Polynesians, Micronesians



139 Maori woman,  
New Zealand



140 Samoan man in war dress



141 Hawaiian man



142 Tongan woman



143  
Man from  
Wahgi Valley,  
New Guinea

## Melanesians



144  
Girl from Waghi  
Valley, New Guinea



145  
New Hebrides  
woman



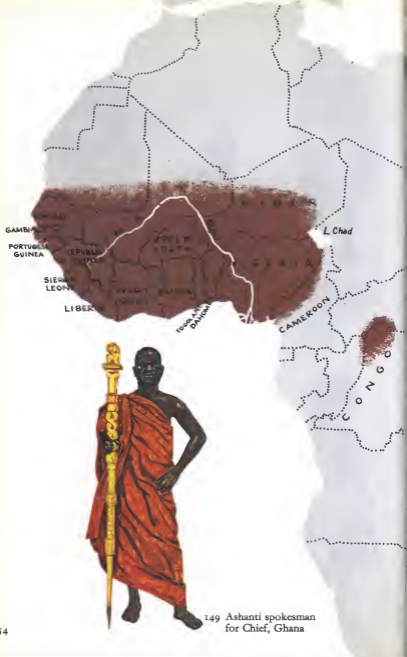
146 Solomon Islands  
chief



147 Papuan girl,  
New Guinea



148 Fijian woman



149 Ashanti spokesman  
for Chief, Ghana



150 Ashanti girl, Ghana



151 Wolof woman,  
Senegal



152 Ewe man, Dahomey



153 Fanti man, Ivory Coast



154 Mandingo woman  
and child, Gambia



155 Ibo man,  
East Nigeria



156 Mangbetu woman, northeast  
Congo



157 Yoruba woman, West Nigeria



158 Fula man, North Nigeria

159 Hausa horseman, North Nigeria



160 Bornu Peul dancer, Mali



162 Songhai man, Mali



161 Nupe man, North Nigeria

RIO MUNI

CABINDA

ANGOLA

KENYA

MADAGASCAR

BECHUANA  
LAND

SWAZILAND

REPUBLIC  
OF  
SOUTH  
AFRICA





164 Zulu matron,  
South Africa



165 Zulu warrior,  
South Africa



166 Xhosa woman,  
South Africa



167 Ndebele woman, South Africa



168 Pondo woman  
South Africa



169 Herero woman,  
southwest Africa



170 Matabele warrior, Rhodesia



171 Nguni woman and child,  
Nyasaland



172 Batonga woman,  
Rhodesia



173 Kikuyu man, Kenya

174 Wakamba man  
Kenya



177 Sakalava woman,  
northwest  
Madagascar



175 Mwili woman, Angola



176 Baluba man, Congo, Angola





179 Shilluk man,  
Nile Valley, Sudan

178  
Shilluk woman,  
Nile Valley,  
Sudan



180  
Madi woman,  
Nile Valley,  
North Uganda



181/182  
Dinka man  
and woman,  
Bahr el Ghazal  
basin, Sudan



181

182



183 Masai youth,  
Kenya and  
Tanganyika



184 Masai warrior,  
Kenya and Tanganyika



185 Masai girl, Kenya and  
Tanganyika

186 Watussi dancer,  
Ruanda Urundi



187 Bari woman,  
Nile Valley, Sudan



188 Turkana elder,  
Sudan  
and Kenya



189 Watussi noble,  
Ruanda Urundi



190 Pygmy girl, Angola

191 Bushman



# Bushmen, Hottentots, Pygmies



192 Bushman



193 Bushman

194 Hottentot man

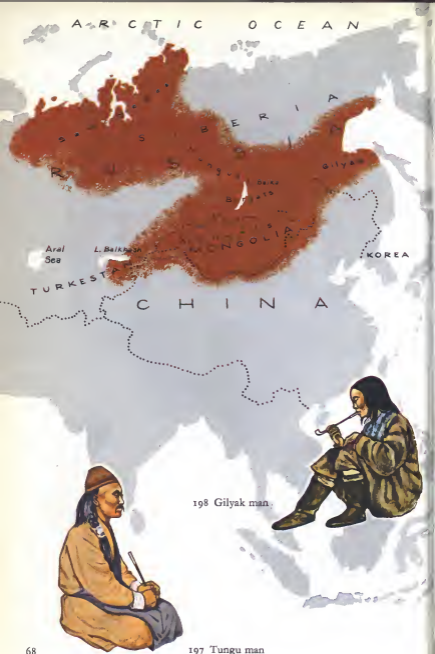


195 Congo Pygmy woman and child



196 Congo Pygmy man

A R C T I C   O C E A N



198 Gilyak man.

197 Tungu man



199 Samoyed woman



200 Samoyed child



201 Kalmuck boy,  
East Turkestan



202 Mongolian  
horseman



203 Buryat woman

U. S. S. R.

RUSSIA  
IN EUROPE



204 Kazakh  
Kirghiz woman



205 Turkoman man

## Turks, Tatars

208 Turkish woman



207 Kara Kirghiz woman



206 Tatar man



209/210 Kirghiz man and boy from Pamir





## The Eskimo



211 Greenland  
Eskimo woman  
and child



212 Greenland  
Eskimo boy



213 Central  
Eskimo woman



214 Alaskan man



215 Caribou Eskimo woman



216/217 Man and woman from Peking



218 Manchurian woman



219 Boy from Loyang



220/221 Korean man and boy



222 Fisherman,  
Formosa



223 Woman from Fukien



225 Hakka woman



224 Cantonese boy



226  
Cantonese woman  
from Hongkong

C H I N A

SAKHALIN

P A C I F I C  
O C E A N

KURIL ISLANDS

HOKKAIDO

S E A O F  
J A P A N

K O R E A

S H I K O K U

K Y U S H U

P A C I F I C  
O C E A N





228 Japanese woman

229 Japanese man



230 Japanese girl and child



231 Ainu children



232 Ainu woman





234/235 Miao woman  
and man  
from Kweichow  
and Yunnan  
Provinces



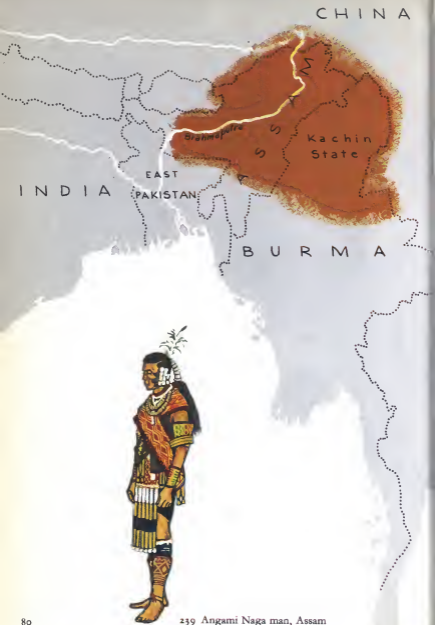
236 Lolo man from Yunnan,  
Kweichow and Sikang  
Provinces



237 Ahka woman,  
Laos



238 Li woman, Hainan Island





240 Angami Naga  
woman, Assam



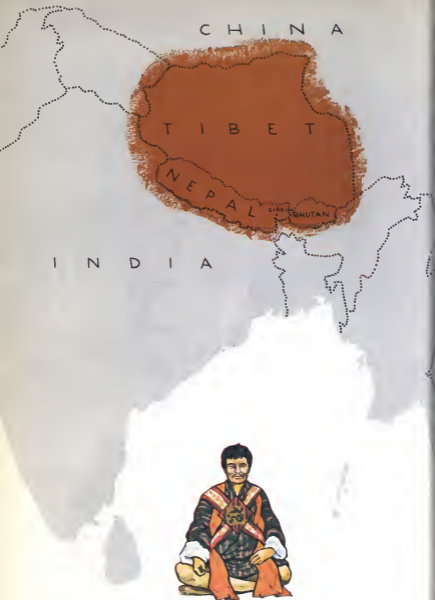
241 Kachin man,  
North Burma



242 Abor man, North Assam



243 Shan man, East Burma



## Himalayans



245 Tibetan woman



246 Lepcha man, Sikkim



247 Tibetan Lama



248 Gurkha woman, Nepal



## Southeast Asians



249 Malay man



250 Thai man



251 Siamese dancer



252 Vietnamese woman



253 Burmese woman



254 Kha man, Laos



255 Batak man, North Sumatra



256 Moi man, Vietnam



257 Javanese man



258 Balinese man



259 Sea Dyak woman and man  
Sarawak



260 Ifugao man, North Luzon



261 Land Dyak man, Sarawak



262 Hova woman, Madagascar



263 Kwakiutl woman, northwest coast



## North American Indians



264 Tlingit man, northwest coast



265 Tsimshian man, northwest coast



266 Kutchin man,  
Northern Hunter



267 Micmac girl,  
eastern woodland



268 Iroquois woman,  
eastern woodland



269 Cheyenne warrior, Plains



270 Osage woman, Plains



271 Kiowa dancer, male, Plains



272 Dakota Sioux man, Plains



273 Oto boy, Plains



274 Pawnee dancer, male, Plains

## North American Indians



275 Nez Percé man, Plateau



276 Hopi snake dancer, male, Pueblo



277 Isleta Pueblo woman



278 Seminole woman, southeast



279 Navaho silversmith, Pueblo



280 Yuman woman and baby, Californian

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MEXICO  
PACIFIC OCEAN

GULF OF MEXICO

CARIBBEAN SEA

YUCATAN  
GUATEMALA  
SALVADOR  
NICARAGUA  
COSTA RICA

SOUTH AMERICA



281 Cuna woman, Panama

## Central American Indians



282 Quiche woman,  
Guatemala



283 Tzotzil woman,  
Guatemala



284 Zinacantan man,  
Mexico



286 Lacandón man, Mexico



285 Chocó girl,  
Panama



287 Mixtec hat-  
weaver (woman), Mexico



## South American Indians



289 Quillacinga man,  
Columbia



290 Aymara dancer  
(woman), Bolivia

291 Araucanian  
woman, Chile



292 Quechua woman, Bolivia



293 Cágaba man, Columbia



294 Tehuelche man,  
Patagonia



295 Lengua man, Paraguay



296 Ona woman and child,  
Tierra del Fuego



297 Yahgan woman,  
Tierra del Fuego

## South American Indians



298 Suyá man,  
Xingu River, Brazil



300 Jívaro man,  
Ecuador and  
Peru



299 Carajá man,  
Bananal Island,  
Brazil



301 Bororo man,  
Brazil



302 Carib woman,  
South Guiana

THE  
OLD WORLD

EUROPE ASIA

AFRICA

AUSTRALASIA



303 A Portuguese-  
Indonesian man

## Emigrants, Mixed Races



304 Orthodox Jews  
(man and boy),  
Europe



305 Boer farmer,  
South Africa



306 Lascar seaman



307 Gypsy woman, Europe

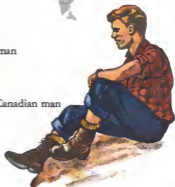
308 Australian  
farmer



THE  
NEW WORLD



309 French-  
Canadian man



310 Canadian man

## Emigrants, Mixed Races



311 American woman and man



312 Farmer, midwest U.S.A.



313 Cowboy, Texas, U.S.A.



314 American boy



315 American Negro boy

# Emigrants, Mixed Races



316  
Farmer,  
British  
Honduras



317  
Creole  
woman,  
Martinique



318 Mexican  
man



319  
Jamaican  
man



320  
Chilean  
horseman



321 A Gaucho, Argentina

## INTRODUCTION

*Peoples of the World* is at first sight a grandiose title for this small book. After all, there are over 3,069 million people living in the world today, and it would be impossible to show representatives of every nation, province, city or tribe in such a small compass, however different they may be from each other or interesting to look at.

For what is a 'people'? It is not the same as a 'race', which should be a purely biological term: a race having certain definite physical characteristics, such as a particular shade of skin colour, shape of head, or form of nose and eye. We can point to certain peoples as belonging to a definite race, because they all look much the same and are distinct from their neighbours, but certain other peoples may be so racially mixed that, although they have the same culture, a racial definition would not be satisfactory.

Take Britain, for instance. The British are notoriously a mongrel race: the historical Britons have long since given place to Angles, Saxons, Normans, and Vikings, and the term now includes the Scots who are part Celt and part Pict, the Celtic Irish, Welsh and Cornish, and numerous immigrants such as Huguenot weavers, German refugees and members of the Free Polish Army who have since become naturalised. Each of these groups in its time was regarded as being foreign, as they indeed were, since they spoke a different language and had different customs; sometimes they were also regarded as being of a different race, because of some distinctive physical trait, such as red hair, or a hooked nose. However, most of them have now become assimilated by long residence here and by intermarriage, so that their cultural differences have largely disappeared and the physical traits by which they were recognised have either blended into those of their neighbours or perhaps just go unnoticed as part of the enormous variety of physique and facial appearance which we now find in Britain.

Racially, then, the British are a marvellous mixture, and while they may be unique, they are certainly not pure. One could spend pages in an attempt to describe such a mixture, to define the various



Brow-ridges



Concurrent eyebrows

Broad flat nose  
(African, Mongol  
- 2 types)Long thin  
straight noseHooked nose  
High rooted

Concave nose

Snub nose  
(Slav)Hooked nose  
Low rooted  
(Melanesian)

Big chin

Prognathous jaw  
Thin lips

Small chin

## FEATURES

racial types which compose it and to show its history. The same holds good for mainland Europe: like Britain, it has had a long and complicated history and has witnessed the movements of many peoples from one region to another, so that the racial basis is confused. If we were given the photographs of a number of Europeans and asked to pick out a Frenchman rather than an Italian, or a German rather than a Pole, we might easily be wrong as often as not, for we use the label of nationality as a convenient way of speaking about people who share the same language and have much the same way of life, regardless of their racial background. If we wished to, we could make an atlas of the various physical types who live in Europe, but we would find little correspondence between the areas in which they are to be found and natural social and historical groupings. In addition, we would find that the physical characteristics of the various types would be mingled by intermarriage – indeed, it is not hard to find people who show traits of three or four different races – and would be left with the conclusion that physical anthropology has certain good ways of classifying individuals, but not peoples.

The inhabitants of Europe, of course, can all be classed as belonging to one great section of mankind, often called *Caucasoid* or *Europiform*. It is easy enough to distinguish Europeans from typical Chinese or Negroes, particularly when social distinctions are mixed with racial ones, and this has led to the old belief that there were but three or four original races forming mankind, all of them different in their pure state, whose mixture formed the various sub-races. These races were founded mainly on differences of skin colour, and further subdivisions were based on stature, the shape of the skull and the nose, the colour of the eyes and form of the eyelid, and the character of the hair.

Such features were thought to be non-adaptive, that is, unaffected by the environment, and caused by radically different forms of genetic constitution. It may be, however, that differences of skin colour are controlled by only one or two genes, since the skin of all races tans easily in the sun; the same may be true of such things as the typically Mongolian form of eyelid, which appears from time to time in Europeans who apparently have no Mongolian ancestry,

perhaps as a mutation. In any case, the more we know of human anatomy, the more we see that nearly every feature has some adaptive significance. If we take adaptation to climate alone, there are many interesting adaptive features. The Nuer, for instance, who live on the upper reaches of the Nile, are tall and thin, and this is the best build for a people habitually living in a hot dry climate since it offers the maximum skin area for heat loss to take place through evaporation. Their skins, besides, are dark, which protects them from ultra-violet burning by the sun. In the Arctic, on the other hand, the optimum physique is thickset, with short limbs, so that the radiation of heat is cut to a minimum. The Eskimo are a good example of this type; in addition they have other physiological ways of protecting themselves against the cold, such as a fatty deposit in the cheeks, the orbits of the eyes and the eyelids, narrow eye-slits, an increased flow of blood to the face and hands to protect them from frost bite, and narrow nostrils which warm and moisten the air before it gets to the lungs.

Many physical features and processes may thus be adaptations to certain definite environmental influences. Even the head may show changes: the skulls of children born to Japanese immigrants in Hawaii, for instance, are already slightly different in shape from those of their parents after only a few generations, for reasons which have not yet been discovered. A race, therefore, may be fairly plastic and may slowly be transformed; and we should think of it, not in terms of an individual type, but as a collection of traits which usually hang together.

Blood groups seem to be an exception. There are a number of these groups, such as the ABO system, the MN system, the Rhesus factor, and others. One can map out the different frequencies to be found in each system as they occur throughout the world, and this was once thought to give a clear indication of racial origins. Thus there is an absence of one of the A blood groups in the Americas, and little of the B; Europe shows a little more B and a great deal more A, while B is commonest in Asia. But exactly why this is so remains a problem, for these frequencies do not correspond at all exactly with other forms of racial classification. They may have some adaptive significance, because we know that there is some

association between certain blood groups and certain diseases such as ulcers and stomach cancer, but a lot more work needs to be done before we know just what function blood groups really have. At present, the main use of blood groups is to compare related populations in order to work out their immediate relationships, and they cannot be used to provide a general taxonomy of the human race.

Every system of classification is useful, but it may not tell the whole story. Our results, of course, depend on just what it is we are trying to classify. Classification by physique gives us a kind of guide book to human anatomy; we can measure skulls and see whether they are long and narrow, or short and broad, and this gives a useful indication of the differences existing in a population, and whether neighbouring populations are anatomically similar or not. We can classify by language, or religion, or culture, and these systems give us quite different kinds of information and are guide books to human society. Thus on the one hand we have the methods of physical anthropology, which measure individual human beings and combine these measurements to give a general picture of a definite population, and on the other hand there are the methods of social anthropology which describe social institutions and their history.

We can bring these two categories of information together if we remember that a race, or tribe, or people, is at bottom a breeding population which perpetuates different individual types at the same time as definite social forms. This is indeed the basis for the rather simple classification of the peoples of the world which has been used in this book. These populations correspond sometimes to geographical areas, and sometimes to racial or linguistic ones. All three are important, but one will sometimes be more convenient than another; it is anyhow impossible to keep tags on all the physical and social differences which people display, for in some cases we know so much that the picture becomes confusing, and in others we know too little.

Thus the first section corresponds with what is usually called the Caucasoid division of mankind, and includes Europe, North Africa, the Middle East and northern India. The peoples living in this vast

region are subdivided by national boundaries, where racial and historical facts are too complex to be easily demonstrated, and sometimes according to racial type. In the same way Africa south of the Sahara is treated as one region, subdivided into three smaller areas: West Africa, the Bantu speakers of the east and south, and the Hottentots, Bushmen and Pygmies. The Pygmies are not related to the Bushmen, but are brought in here for lack of space. Asia is the home of the Mongolian race, subdivided into the Mongols proper, the Turkic tribes, the Chinese and Japanese, the Tibetans, the inhabitants of the East Indies and tribal groups in southwestern China and northeastern India. In the Pacific we have the Polynesians, the Melanesians and the Micronesians. The Australian Aborigines and the tribes of southern India go together, since they are the representatives of a much mixed but physically primitive race; and we are left with the Americas, which are divided into broad cultural zones, since too little is known of the physical anthropology of the Amerindians for a racial classification to be at all useful.

Maps always pose something of a difficulty. It is often hard to know just where to draw a boundary, since so many factors have to be taken into account, and it can seldom be done with accuracy: the best that can be done is to give a broad indication of the region in which certain related peoples live, which may be a little arbitrary. Another difficulty will be seen in the maps for the Americas and Australia. Since the colonisation of North America, for instance, the American Indian is only found in certain very restricted parts of the country, and one might travel the length and breadth of the Great Plains without ever catching sight of a Plains Indian. Rather than leave them out, however, the map shows where the Indian tribes used to live before the white man settled there, and the same is true of the Australian Aborigines and certain other tribal peoples who have been driven out of their original territories.

The historical problem has also affected the illustrations. Take the Plains Indians, again: the Iroquois have long given up their old way of life, and are now famous for their skill as spidersmen in erecting the steel frame-works of skyscrapers in New York. Their typical dress nowadays is a steel helmet and jeans, but since they are not

unique in this, and their ancient dress is more interesting, they have been shown in war bonnets and deerskin suits. In the same way the Australian Aborigines nowadays are by no means naked tribesmen living in the desert, for many have become cattle herders in the north and now wear European clothes and drive trucks. Nor do the Scots always wear a kilt, Mexicans a poncho, Norwegians a peasant costume, or Indians a heavily brocaded gown: but these are satisfying images, and serve to bring to mind something that each of these people represent. The last section makes up for this slightly romantic point of view by showing peoples who have left their home countries and have settled in foreign parts: the Dutch in South Africa, Negroes in Brazil, Spaniards in Latin America, the British in Australia. In all, the peoples of the world show a wonderful diversity, and in the end their differences are as interesting as their similarities.



Straight hair



Wavy hair



Peppercorn hair



Curly hair



Woolly hair



Light facial hair



Heavy facial hair



Eyelids padded  
top or bottom



Oblique eyes



Straight eyes



Mongoloid eyes

## FEATURES

The numbers appearing after each heading in the text indicate the reference numbers of the coloured illustrations.

## EUROPE TO NORTH INDIA AND NORTH AFRICA

Our survey starts with what is often called the *Caucasoid* division of mankind. The term was invented in the late 18th century by Blumenbach, who thought that the Caucasus was the original homeland of many of the present-day European populations, since it contains an astonishingly complex array of peoples.

'Caucasian', in the passport offices of the world, means white-skinned. The *Caucasoid* race, however, is by no means always white: Arabs, Englishmen, Indians and North Africans all come under the designation, with skins ranging from pinkish white to dark brown. We can, however, usually tell a *Caucasoid* by a number of features: hair ranges from straight to curly, body hair is often quite thick; the shape of the head can be anything from long and narrow (*dolichocephalic*) to round and broad (*brachycephalic*); (*mesocephalic* is a third term, meaning a shape intermediate to the others); the lips are usually thin, the nose fairly large and narrow, the face straight, forehead high, chin prominent.

We can make this description more useful by making a more detailed classification. Europe itself has nine major divisions of the *Caucasoid* race, called *Early Mediterranean*, *Mediterranean proper*, *Dinaric*, *Armenoid*, *Nordic*, *Celtic*, *Alpine*, *East Baltic* and *Lapp*. There are two more in North Africa, the *Eastern* and *Western Hamites*; two in the Middle and Near East, the eastern branch of the *Mediterraneans* and the *Irano-Afghans*; and one in India. In the space of this book, the best we can do is to describe each type somewhat as if we were making a caricature of it: we shall pick on their distinctive features without paying much regard to the many variations within each region, unless something of their historical roots can be traced.

### North Europeans (1-15)

If the concept of the 'white race' is a caricature, as it were, of the term *Caucasoid*, the Nordic race is the most obvious caricature of what we mean by white. Nordics are typically tall, muscular, blond, a long face going with a long head, the nose narrow, the chin large. We can see this type best in Sweden, where the population is more or less homogeneous, for Sweden was where the Nordic tribes settled in the greatest numbers, having arrived there from eastern Europe and the steppes of Russia. There are other strains present, however, notably one with darker hair, sometimes red, and with a rounder head; this may have been the type of the original inhabitants of the country, and it is still to be seen in western Norway along the fjords. Indeed, three different strains are mentioned in Scandinavian myth which tells how *Heimdall*, one of the early gods, wandered over the country and married three women who each bore a different brood. The children of the first wife were short, dark and ugly – these became the thralls, who were perhaps prisoners brought by the Nordics from central Europe. The second woman bore large, red-faced muscular men, who became craftsmen, the carls; it is these who may represent the original inhabitants. The third woman bore the aristocratic jarls, with blond hair and piercing eyes, who were warriors and the type of the Nordics proper.

After they had been settled about a thousand years, the country became over-populated and the climate worsened. Denmark was at this time the cultural centre for the Nordics, as we may see nowadays from the great number of monuments and graves in the area; and the Nordics emigrated thence to other countries on warlike expeditions. The Goths, Vandals and Huns all came from Sweden, and swarmed into Germany; Jutes from Denmark and Saxons from Schleswig-Holstein invaded England; then came the Vikings from Norway, raiding the coasts of Britain and settling in the north and in Ireland, eventually colonising Iceland with women picked up from Celtic settlements. People looking like the Vikings can still be found in the isolated mountains of Norway, where their way of life has changed little over the centuries.

Before this Nordic invasion, Britain had been settled by Neolithic peoples who came from the Mediterranean, some by sea and some

via Spain, and who must have mixed with the more ancient population already there. Others, with round heads and faintly hooked noses, came from France and Germany during the Bronze Age, settling in the northeast and around Wiltshire, where their monuments remain. Later, during the Iron Age, the Celts arrived, and a Germanic group of tribes called the Belgae. In England the Celts retreated in front of the advancing Saxons into Wales and Cornwall, the Saxons in turn being driven from the east coast by Danes and Norwegians.

The Roman and Norman invasions brought further peoples to the country, but they did little to alter the amalgam of physical types which had by then been formed; nor did succeeding movements from the Continent, such as that of the Huguenots, though they brought in technical skills which had much influence.

The same rough-hewn men we found in eastern Norway also lived in the Low Countries, one of the richest parts of Europe and also a natural battlefield for those wishing to control the coast and the hinterland: here the Romans fought the Germanic tribes, the Spaniards and Austrians threatened northern Europe, Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo, and the battle of Flanders was fought in the First World War. But long before these battles, Germanic tribes had been warring here, and the present-day population descends from the old inhabitants of the country, from the Germanic Franks, the Saxons – the Frisians of today – and the Belgae, so that the Nordic type has suffered considerable admixture.

The Belgae, after whom Belgium is named, is divided between the Flemings and the Walloons. Flemish is a Germanic language to which English, Frisian and Dutch are all related; Walloon (the word comes from the same root as 'Welsh', and means a stranger) is an archaic form of French. Even a Latin dialect survives here from early times, known as *Langue d'oïl*. The Walloons are somewhat darker than the Flemings, and have rounder heads, due to racial admixture from the south; but the Nordic strain is still visible, especially in the north.

### Celts (16–22)

The Celts, whose main groups were the Milesians, the Goidels and

the Cymry, were an Iron Age Nordic people who came from Spain. In Ireland they formed the upper classes, having conquered the original inhabitants; they also invaded western Scotland, pushing back the Picts into the Highlands. Today they are to be found mainly in eastern and central Ireland, the pre-Celtic peoples being in the southwest, the region which has provided most of the immigrants into the United States. Typically the Irish are distinguished by a mesocephalic skull, a nose that turns up at the end, wide cheeks, a long upper chin and lower jaw; freckles are common.

### **Mediterraneans (23-36)**

The Mediterranean peoples stretch from the Iberian peninsula eastwards into India. Slender, long-headed, with sallow complexions, they have always been noted for their intelligence and it was they who in early times created the first civilisations of the Middle East and Egypt. Since they were also a maritime people, they spread their culture throughout the Mediterranean area and into western and northwestern Europe as far as the Baltic.

Spain, however, was originally populated from North Africa during the third millennium B.C., when large numbers of people moved away from the once green Sahara which then was turning into a desert. Mediterraneans from the east came after, taller people with a knowledge of metals, who are sometimes known as Prospectors; they were also builders of megalithic monuments, which can be seen in the north at Stonehenge, and Carnac in Brittany. The Phoenician settlement of Spain continued this movement from the east until the Roman conquest; then Celtic tribes moved in from the north, forming the basic Celto-Iberian nation, with more Nordic blood coming in with the invasions of the Goths and Vandals. Later, Arabs and Berbers from North Africa dominated Spain for eight centuries, and under their rule Andalusia became a centre of civilisation, with traders and artisans coming from many countries, including Persians who made Shiraz wine, the present sherry. The Arabs and Berbers, known as the Moors, were expelled in 1492; this was also a time when Spain lost many of its peoples to the newly founded colonies in the New World, and the inhabitants of the

Christian north filtered down to take the place of Moors and emigrants alike.

The long-headed Moors have not left much trace of their occupation: Spaniards are basically mesocephalic, with some round-headed people in Asturia and Galicia. We can distinguish several general types: the lithe, golden-skinned inhabitants of Andalusia, with their finely modelled faces; a blond type in the north, something like a short Nordic; there are people notable for their hook-noses – of which General Franco is an example – and a coarse Mediterranean type, short, thickset, with a broad face and a nose which is almost snub, is common.

Portugal contains a similar population to that of Spain, though the Lusitanians to the north of the Tagus are much influenced by Celtic and Germanic invasions; the broad-faced type is much in evidence, and is made fun of in Portugal's one-time colony, Brazil.

A small group of Early Mediterranean people live in northern Spain and the south of France: the Basques. They speak an agglutinative language which is not related to Indo-European, and has caused much discussion amongst linguists; their blood groups are also quite atypical of Europe, having a very low incidence of group B and a high frequency of Rhesus negative. This shows their long isolation for, though they are not a nation, they have kept many of their particular customs from early days and are recognisable, whether living in Spain or France, by a typical appearance: a broad forehead, narrow chin and long nose, and a slender build. Their skulls are not uniform, but are usually mesocephalic and approach the Celtic Iron Age type quite closely.

The belt of Mediterranean peoples stretches along the coast of southern France and up the Rhône valley, though here they are much mixed with round-headed peoples from the north and, in recent times, with Italians. More typical are the inhabitants of the islands in the western Mediterranean, especially Sardinia and Corsica which early on were peopled by the Megalith-builders, long-headed people with swarthy skins. Corsicans, with their special style of architecture, their method of farming and their exogamous marriage system, not to mention their passion for their blood feud, have sometimes been compared with the mountain Berbers of

North Africa. The Sardinians, who are the shortest people in Europe, may have got their name from the Shardana, one of the Peoples of the Sea who attacked Egypt at the time of the Middle Kingdom. They still spoke a non-Italic language in late Roman times, in spite of the fact that the island had been settled by Romans and, before that, by Greeks and Carthaginians. Later conquerors were the Saracens, who did not stay long, and the Spaniards, whose language remains in a local dialect.

The history of Italy was much the same as that of Spain in the beginning: tall Megalith-builders and hook-nosed Prospectors followed the short Early Mediterraneans, settling mainly in the Po valley and central Italy. Then Etruscans, also from the east, colonised Tuscany, and Greeks built their cities in the south and in Sicily. During the Bronze Age there was a counter-movement from the north, as Nordic tribes, the Italici and the Illyrians, entered the country: from them the Roman patricians were to emerge. Other Celtic and Germanic invasions were to follow, but it was Roman civilisation which did most to alter the basic population by introducing peoples from outlying parts of the Empire – slaves, traders, soldiers, craftsmen and visitors of all kinds, who were eventually assimilated.

In Italy, stature increases as you go north, where there are more individuals with light or brown hair than in the south. The round-headed Alpine type is much in evidence together with the long-headed Megalith-builder strain, and the Nordic is responsible for the relatively tall and blond physique. In the south, the classic Mediterranean features have been coarsened by Greek and Armenoid intrusions, so that the typical individual there is considerably hairier than is usually found in Europe, thick-limbed, mesocephalic, with a narrow forehead, a big jaw, and a straight nose; Armenoid brow-ridges are also seen with the classic Armenoid nose, high-bridged and with the tip down-turned. Sicilians, on the whole, are like the inhabitants of the toe of Italy: both these regions are noted for their poverty and backwardness, although when the Greeks first colonised them they must have been wealthy enough. Because of its natural strategic position, too, Sicily has been long under foreign rule without benefiting from its various conquerors,

who have rather ignored the economic problems there; and this has allowed the Mafia to emerge and dominate the island.

The Greeks originally were of the usual narrow-headed Mediterranean type, as one may see from ancient skulls found there and in Crete. This population was changed by the advent of two northern peoples: first the Achaeans, fairer than the original inhabitants, who doubtless came from the steppes like other Nordic peoples; then the Dorians, a broad-headed people from the north and northwest, who swept away the Achaean civilisation. In the 6th century A.D. the Avars and Slavs entered the country, and there has been a steady infiltration of Slavs ever since, so that a zone of round-headedness exists from Albania to Corinth, and indeed many districts in Greece now speak Albanian. The Turkish invasion also brought changes, though later there was a general repatriation of Greeks from Thrace and Turks back to Turkey.

The Greeks are a short people, though taller in the northeast. There is some Nordic colouring present, but heavy beards and eyebrows meeting over the nose are common, as among Armenoids, and the most important racial type is perhaps that represented by Socrates, being round-headed and snub-nosed. True Mediterraneans are also to be found, however, especially in Crete, though these are taller and blonder than the original Megalith-builders who settled the area; one group, the Sphakiotes, may even be Dorian by descent, resembling the traditional type found in Sparta.

### **West Europeans (central zone) (37-43)**

We now return to France, to start another sweep across Europe from west to east in a survey of the Alpine race. France must have supported a considerable population in early times, as we can see from the numerous sites which have given their names to archaeological phases, and by the palaeolithic cave paintings of the Dordogne. As on the Iberian peninsula, Neolithic food producers entered from the south, and the later Megalithic people settled especially in the west, along the coast, penetrating to the north where their monuments are most in evidence. After the Bronze Age, which had its centre near southern Germany, the Iron Age brought large invasions in the north, first of Celtic peoples, and

then of Germanic ones which led to the founding of Charlemagne's empire. Later the Norsemen entered Normandy, giving their typical cast of features to the population which even now have a long face and high thin nose, and Cornish immigrants settled in Brittany, though they have left little trace except for their language.

Thus northern Frenchmen are usually tall, occasionally blond, and mesocephalic. Even taller and blonder are the inhabitants of the northeast, descendants of the Burgundian tribes who settled there with the approval of Rome in the 5th century A.D.: this is an Alpine type, known by its extremely round head. Another zone of brachycephaly is to be found in the great granite plateau of the Massif Central, whose inhabitants are also unusually short; but this seems to be caused by the poor soil of the region, for stature has increased there since living conditions improved.

On the whole we may say that the highlands are occupied by round-headed peoples, the lowlands by mesocephals. The great lowland corridor running from Paris to Bordeaux has been peopled by Nordics and Megalith-builders; the other major corridor, that of the Rhône valley, by Mediterraneans. Another long-headed region is in the Catalan-speaking district of the eastern Pyrenees, where Iberian influence is obvious; and a curious nucleus of dolichocephals is present at the edge of the Massif Central, who are apparently very ancient and may be the remnants of an Upper Palaeolithic stock.

To the east, in Alsace-Lorraine, we are in territory settled by Germanic peoples. Germany itself has never been a racial unit, and has only been a nation since the days of Bismarck; geographically it is divided into two parts, the mountains of the south, and the flat northern area giving on to the vast European plains; and this also delimits the two main populations, Alpine and Nordic.

Starting from ancient times, we find many different peoples in Germany: there must still be Palaeolithic elements in the population, mixed with a more advanced influx from the fertile Danube valley. A few Mediterraneans are to be found on the upper Rhine, having no doubt moved over from the Rhône; but the great movements have always been from the north and east. The Nordics who passed into Scandinavia in the Bronze and Iron Ages returned when the climate worsened, and their type is especially seen on the coast. But

other tribes moved far into the west, as part of the historic *Volkerwanderung*: East German tribes, Goths, Vandals, Lombards, the Gepidi and the Burgundians all passing beyond the confines of modern Germany in the early days of the Christian era, while Germany proper was settled by Saxons, Frisians, the Franks, who went far into the southwest, the Chatti – now the Hessians – the Bajuvars or Bavarians, the Alemanni and the Thuringians. There then followed two other movements: first the Slavic migration, which was stopped by Charlemagne just east of the Elbe, and which led to the use of Slavic dialects even in Berlin during the Middle Ages; then an opposing movement, the famous *Drang nach Osten*, as Germanic peoples pushed their way west. German villages are to be found today scattered throughout Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and even the Ukraine.

These movements have produced an interesting medley, with Nordic features predominating in the north and southwest but mixed with old post-Palaeolithic types; in the south one finds the Alpine form of skull, which is a legacy of the Slavic invasions, sometimes small as in the southeast where there was Mediterranean influence, sometimes large as in the northeast where there has been contact with the Balts. However, it is difficult to say how much this round-headedness is due to Slavic ancestry and how much to a general evolutionary broadening of the skull which has taken place throughout Europe in historic times. Both must have had some effect: certainly we find the B blood group, typical of the Slavs, running high east of Berlin. The position of Germany as a typical Nordic country, therefore, does not hold water: the Nordic element has been plentifully watered down by peoples from the east and southeast.

Switzerland is an extension of the area settled by the Alemannic tribe, who found a round-headed Mesolithic people already *in situ*; Burgundians settled the west, and the Romanized Rhaetians the southeast. Thus the northern valleys which open into Germany have a moderately tall Nordic population, while the southern and eastern valleys leading into France and Italy are populated by a darker, more round-headed people. The difference can almost be translated into language divisions, for Switzerland contains five

languages, German, French, Italian, Romansch and Ladin; or into religious divisions, the Nordic north being Protestant, the south Catholic.

In the Tyrol we again find descendants of the Nordic tribes, settled in north-facing valleys, this region being a highroad for Germanic tribes making their way over the Alps, and of the round-headed Dinaric peoples whom we shall come across again in Yugoslavia. To the east a large plateau overlooks the fertile valley of the upper Danube. This has also been a high road for migration from the east where the old Danubian tribes, later to become one branch of the Nordics, developed; here also the Slavs came, to enter lower Austria. Brachycephaly is everywhere dominant, the index often being very high except in the Tyrol, and while hair is usually dark, light hair and eyes increase as you go west and north into Nordic territory.

#### **East Europeans (44-59, 63-65)**

The Slavic movement, so important in the history of Central Europe, originated in the Pripet basin, in southeastern Poland and Russia. The Slavs were originally a Nordic people, given to farming in the forests and swamplands, where they escaped the attentions of their neighbours the nomadic Scythians and Goths and could develop in peace. Between the 2nd and 5th centuries their numbers must have increased hugely, for it was at that time that they began their migrations outwards: first into Germany, where the Wends remain as a distinct Slavic group to this day; then south through Austria and into Italy, and southeast into Albania, where they founded an empire. Eastward they farmed the black earth of the plains where previously the nomads had camped, and they dislodged the Finnish tribes who moved north to the Baltic. Eventually the movement east reached over the Urals, into Siberia and to the Pacific Ocean, the latest of the great Indo-European migrations.

In Czechoslovakia, the Slavic Czechs have been largely westernised, being surrounded by Germans. Originally long-headed, the general head form has continuously become more and more round-headed, a phenomenon which has affected all the Slavs, including the Wends in Germany. Their hair is medium brown,

being as fair as most southern Germans; the typical snub-nosed, broad-faced blond type is commoner among the Slovaks to the east.

Czechoslovakia also has a population of Magyars whose ancestors were an Ugrian tribe of Russia and who by the 9th century had penetrated the Carpathians and entered the Hungarian plain. There they found other invaders from the east, the Huns and Avars, whom they displaced, and the Slavs whom they dominated. The Magyars, who are often blue-eyed and with chestnut hair, have more or less lost their Turkic features, though they remain brachycephalic, doubtless through crossing with Slavs and Germans; the typical high cheek-bones of Asiatic nomads, however, are still sometimes seen.

The Magyars also penetrated into Yugoslavia, the southern home of three Slavic peoples: the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. The Slovenes, the westernmost of the Slavs, arrived there in the 7th century and absorbed various Celtic and Illyrian tribes. Later came the Croats and Serbs, the Serbs founding a kingdom in the 13th century and expanding into Albania, Macedonia and Thessaly, where they came into contact with the Ottoman Turks and had to flee northwards. The history of this area is immensely confused, for great changes have occurred everywhere: not only has the country changed masters many times, but there have been mass evictions of the peasantry, and colonisation on a large scale. The southern Slavs are therefore very variable in type, and the Serbs in particular are darker than the Slovenes, and with a rounder head.

Further south, in Montenegro, we come across the tallest race in Europe living in the barren mountain uplands more or less surrounded by Turks. The Montenegrins have large, brachycephalic heads, with dark brown hair and often reddish beards; they have thick eyebrows, often meeting over the nose, prominent brow-ridges, and a nose which tends to be broad and thick-tipped. Though they speak Serbian, they are related to the Albanians and still preserve their exogamous clan system and love of feuds. The physical type is seen, less markedly, in Bosnia to the north.

The Albanians are descendants of the old Illyrian tribes and are Dinaric in type. The Dinaric race is noted for its large round head, flattened at the back – though this flattening may be due to the

custom of cradling infants – and for a typical high-rooted, high-bridged nose coming to a thin tip. In the north there are the Ghegs, somewhat shorter than the Montenegrins, their faces showing less bony relief; the Toscs in the south have a more globular head, and their nose lacks the Dinaric high bridge. The Ghegs are Catholic by religion, the Toscs Orthodox; the rest of the population is Muslim. The language of Albania also reflects the mixed history of this area, being a hybrid between Illyrian, Thracian, Latin, Slavic and Turkish.

To the east is Bulgaria, also a composite nation. Once the home of the Thracians, it was subjugated by Rome, submerged by the Slavs and by Ugrian tribes; the Turkish conquest followed, and sporadic invasions by Tatars and the Muslim Cherkesses. There are two main ethnic types visible: one is tall with dark hair and rufous beards, a nose which is sometimes straight and sometimes concave, reminiscent of the Mongols; the other type is shorter and fairer.

Rumania gets its name from Roman colonists, over 200,000 in number, settled by the emperor Trajan in Dacia. The country was later overrun by Goths and Asiatics, and Germans, Magyars, Hungarians, Serbs, Bulgars, Ottoman Turks, Tatars, Armenians and Kurds are also present. The type is mainly Dinaric, fairly dark, and often with a small nose like the Russians. Also present in this very mixed population are the Vlachs (a word cognate with Welsh and Walloon, and meaning foreigner) who are nomadic shepherds. They live in black tents and are perhaps descended from the Scythians; they have spread now into Greece and Macedonia. Gypsies are also here in force: Rumania seems to be the European centre for this wandering people, who originally came from India.

Going north we again enter the territory of the Slavs. The basic type is fair, with characteristic snub nose, round face and plump cheeks, especially amongst women; this appearance is due to a fatty deposit on the cheek-bones and upper eyelids. The dark mountaineers of the Ukraine, however, are also related to the Turks and Tatars, whom they have absorbed in large numbers, together with Scyths, Sarmatians, the Black Sea Goths and the pre-Scythian Cimmerians. (A Mongolian strain is also present in the Crimea, amongst the Kalmuck.)

The Slavic type is also evident in Poland, where ash-blond hair and grey eyes are common amongst the peasants. Poland, however, being open on all sides except the south, also has a large German and Baltic population. Germans and Jews form the bulk of the middle classes throughout, while the aristocracy is German in the west, Polish in the east, where a thin, long-nosed face is common; the peasantry changes from Polish in the west to Lithuanian, White Russian and Ruthenian in the east.

### **Russians (60-62)**

The White Russians are the fairest of these three last groups, and though they are similar to the Baltic populations they must also be descended from the original Slavic stock which was untouched by the Mongolian invasion of Eastern Prussia. The Great Russians, on the other hand, centred upon Moscow, had continually to fight the Mongols from the days of the Huns to Kublai Khan; they also partly repulsed and partly absorbed the Finnish tribes as they made their way up to the White Sea. They show a diversity of racial traits, from the broad-faced, snub-nosed Moujik once famous for his heavy beard – a cultural rather than a racial element – who has a heavy jaw and curious brown eyes, sometimes called beer-coloured, to Nordics, Dinarics, Balts and every kind of Mongol.

### **Balts, Finns and Lapps (66-72)**

The Finnish tribes, part of the great Finno-Ugrian family, originally lived between the Volga and the Don. Voguls and Ostiaks, the closest linguistic relatives of the Magyars, now live in Siberia; however, the bulk of the Finnish tribes moved north towards the Baltic, leaving small settlements behind them as they went, and eventually taking over what is now Latvia and Estonia, where they absorbed the original Iron Age population. They reached Finland by 700 A.D., and settled the south and centre: they are the present-day Tavastians. Later came the Karelians, now inhabiting eastern Finland. The Tavastians are fairly tall and thickset, often blond, and with a square or oval face; their forehead tends to bulge, and their nose is concave. The Karelians are darker and shorter, and less brachycephalic.

Estonians are somewhat taller and considerably blonder, not surprising seeing the numerous Swedes and early north Germans who have settled here. The Nordic element is also visible in Finland proper.

Further down the coast are the Letts and Lithuanians, whose original homeland was in an area circumscribed by the early Finns, Slavs and Germanic tribes. The Letts moved up first, followed around 1200 A.D. by the Lithuanians, who founded an empire. The Hanseatic cities attracted many immigrants and traders, Germans especially, and Tatars also settled here in the 15th century, to help in the defence of the country; but its independence came to an end in 1561, through the concerted efforts of Poland, Sweden and Russia.

Letts have absorbed much Finnish blood, while the Lithuanians are influenced by the Slavs. They are generally medium tall, mesocephalic, with blond hair and blue eyes.

The Lapps are a quite different race. Typically they are dark-haired, with a yellowish skin and sometimes a Mongolian type of eye; their bony structure is infantile, with short limbs, a bulbous forehead, a small weak jaw and a child-like nose. This is a Palaearctic type, and it is probable that this nomadic people represents a stage in the evolution of both Upper Palaeolithic Europeans and of Mongoloids. Their homeland was perhaps in western Siberia, where they can have learnt the technique of reindeer-herding from the Samoyeds in the first millennium B.C.; thence they slowly spread into northern Scandinavia, acquiring a Finnish language with loan-words from Letts, Lithuanians and Scandinavians. Physically their appearance has been modified by Nordic and Baltic features.

### **Armenoid (Turkey and the Caucasus) (73-76)**

We now start another sweep, from Turkey through the Caucasus and the Middle East as far as Afghanistan. We must leave the main body of the Turkic tribes till later, when we deal with the peoples of the great Russian plains; those who concern us at the moment are the tribes who entered Asia Minor.

The first Turks in this region were the Seljuks, who came from Russian Turkestan and invaded Persia in 1048 A.D.; they dominated Syria and Iraq, and a few went north into Armenia. They were

followed by many other Turkish tribes, one of the latest being the Osmanlis who obtained control of the Seljuk empire in 1300 A.D. and founded the Ottoman dynasty. The empire then reached into Egypt, Turkey and eastern Europe, and there are pockets of Turks still remaining throughout the Balkans.

The original Turks were not Mongols, but were a white, tall, dark-haired race; they were probably mesocephalic like the present-day Yuruks, a pastoral people living in Cappadocia who retained their ancient ways until the formation of the Turkish republic. Modern Turks, however, show few of these characteristics, owing to centuries of intermarriage with the inhabitants of the countries which they overran; they differ little from the Balkan peoples we have already described, though we can see some Armenian influence in their brachycephaly, and many have the Dinaric nose with its high root and bridge.

In Asia Minor there are groups of people who have been little influenced by the Turks, and whose heads are notably more brachycephalic: the Armenians are the classic example. We can see the type in sculptures of the Assyrian and Hittite civilisations, which show the typical sloping forehead and the large beaky nose; from its centre, perhaps in the Caucasus itself where the Armenians live, the type may have spread out to the east in Pakistan, into western Europe where its modified form is called Dinaric, and south into Arabia.

The Armenians, who may derive from the Hittites, have been established in the Caucasus since the Iron Age, and ruled a powerful kingdom which reached down to the Mediterranean before the arrival of the Turks. They are now largely endogamous, like many another people in times of adversity, and have thus kept their old characteristics, which remain even among those who have left the country in great numbers as traders and entrepreneurs.

Besides their long, curved noses, they are notable for a broad, pointed skull with an almost vertical back to the head which, as among the Dinarics, may partly be caused by cradling habits. They have plentiful hair, often with a low wave, and their eyebrows are thick, meeting over the nose; their chin is large, with a cleft, and they are remarkably heavy for their height.

Another group of people with extremely broad heads are the Aissores or Assyrians, who came from Mesopotamia at the time of the Mongol conquests. Also present are the Ossetes, a remnant of the Scythian tribes; Kurds, Iranians, some Turks, Tatars and Mongols, and the Caucasians proper, of which 16 physical types have been described.

The Caucasians all speak dialects of one language, the best known two being Georgian and Cherkess, or Circassian. The Cherkesses are mainly Muslim; since the Russian conquest of the area many have moved into Turkish territory, to Turkey proper, Syria and the Balkans; the Georgians, who are Christian, remain. All the inhabitants of the Caucasus, however, have the same basic traits, in spite of their tribal differences: they are tall, with dark hair and white skin (for which the Circassians were famous) and with round heads. Their noses are shorter than those of the Armenians and can even be concave, as amongst the Georgians. This type is thus a local Alpine stock with much Mediterranean admixture, the linguistic complexity of the area pointing up its involved history.

### **Irano-Afghans (77-84)**

Southwards we come across the eastern extension of the white race, the Irano-Afghans, a mixture of Nordic and Mediterranean peoples. At one time their ancestors must have lived on the grassy plains about the Oxus and Jaxartes rivers in what is now Russian Turkestan. The Aryans were the first to move out in about 1400 B.C., taking their cattle into India; some six hundred years later the nomadic, horse-riding Iranians moved into Persia. Those who remained behind apparently mingled with Altaic-speakers, and their culture went west with the Scyths, and eastwards into China.

Nomads still live in the area, such as the Kurds, who may be descendants of the proto-Nordic steppe peoples of Turkestan. Though somewhat mixed with Irano-Afghans, they have kept something of their type and language for three millennia. They once lived in Kurdistan, to the south of Armenia, but their warlike character has caused them to be ousted from country after country, so that they now live in Iran, Iraq and Turkey, and at the time of

writing they are once more up in arms, this time against the central government of Iran.

Their Nordic character comes out in the blond hair and blue eyes which quite half of them possess, especially in the west; in the east, as they intermarry with Turks and Armenians, their heads become rounder, their hair darker and their features uglier.

The earliest Iranians proper entered Iran in the 8th century B.C., when there was more rainfall and less desert, and they eventually founded the great empires of the Medes (partly Armenian) and Persians, which at one time covered most of the Middle East, and were only stopped from entering Europe by the Greeks. After the invasions of the Huns, the Arabs formed an empire from 637 to 1029 A.D., and established themselves throughout the country; the Seljuk Turks swarmed in during the 11th century, followed by the two great Mongol invasions under Genghis Khan and Timur; in the 18th century there came the Afghan conquest. Thus, though the Iranians are originally descended from early Nordics, the Nordic strain is hard to find. The northwest is largely peopled by brachycephalic Turkomans, the Tajiks, some with Armenoid features and others, long-faced, with Turki ones. Elsewhere the type is Mediterranean, either with the straight nose of the Arabs or with the convex one of the Afghan. Thus those living near Persepolis, the Farsi, are slender, fair-skinned and with abundant chestnut hair, though a few blonds are present; they have long heads with convex narrow noses. This is a more or less Mediterranean stock, though the jaw is heavier than usual for Arabs. Another large group, the Lurs of eastern Iran, are taller, darker, and more dolichocephalic, with an oval face. The population is especially mixed in the cities, where some brachycephalic types may have come either from the north or from the Baluchis in the south.

The Baluchis, some of whom claim Arab descent, are a cross between Iranians, Arabs, Scythians and the ancient Veddoid strain which is otherwise seen amongst the hill tribes of India. They are tall, fair, broad-headed, with a long and narrow nose. Many of them are sought for as soldiers, being fine horsemen and more tractable than their neighbours, the Pathans.

The Pathans and Afghans to the east are often confused with one

another. The western Pathans are the Pathans proper, and extend from within the eastern border of Iran to the head of the Khyber pass; the eastern Pathans, or Afghans proper, who include the Afridi, Mohmand and Waziri tribes, extend from the Khyber south into western Baluchistan, the southern two-thirds of the famous North-West Frontier. All this country is strategically important, as it lies across the main routes from India to the Middle East, and all pretenders to empire have tried to control the Hindu Kush from where an easy passage into India is possible. Here the Aryans and Mauryans entered India; here came Alexander, the tribes of the Yueh Chi, the Mongols, the Huns and the Persians, all of whom have made this country one of great racial admixture.

Amongst the Pathans are the Hazara, a remnant of the Mongolian expansion left there by Genghis Khan in the 14th century; they are endogamous and have hardly affected the racial composition of the area. Northwards is a territory with Dardic-speaking inhabitants: the Kafir, the most primitive of these, are divided into strictly segregated social classes representing conquerors and aboriginals, the latter being said to have a non-Indo-European language. The country is so inaccessible that the Kafir were only converted to Islam at the turn of this century.

Pathans, Afghans and Persians are all similar in appearance; they are dolichocephalic, with long faces and noses, hair usually dark but sometimes fair. Metrically they can only be distinguished from Nordics by their longer foreheads and noses. The facial bones are much heavier than those of Mediterranean Arabs, and the living face shows a surprising amount of bony relief and fine modelling. The Dardic-speaking Kafirs are essentially similar, though they are much blonder: an inheritance from the Nordic invaders of the region. The aboriginal population, however, is smaller and shorter-nosed.

### **Semites (85-97)**

Iraq, which was the site of many of the earliest major civilisations, has also known constant migrations and counter-migrations from the 5th millennium onwards. After the empires of Sumer, Akkad, Assyria and the Hittites, the country was dominated first by Greeks

and then Persians until the 7th century A.D., when its history runs parallel to that of Iran: first the Arab empire, followed by that of the Seljuks, then the Mongol invasion which destroyed the careful irrigation system which had raised the country to affluence; later the dull corrupt government of the Turks, and lastly the Afghan conquest. This history has produced a population taller and heavier than that found in Arabia, with a longer, broader nose, a heavier and deeper jaw, eyebrows meeting over the nose, the skull tending towards mesocephaly; by which one can discern the influence of the mountaineers of Armenia and some infusion of Negro blood. Amongst the Arabs proper, those living in the towns have been most affected by their neighbours, for the Bedouin, who live on the southwestern desert fringe, pride themselves upon their pure blood and marry only amongst themselves.

Since early times Syria, from which many of the Semitic invasions of Mesopotamia started, has been involved with the rest of the Near East in wars between the great empires of Egypt and the Middle East. Originally peopled by Arabs from Arabia, it was invaded by Aryans from the north in the 8th century B.C., and a century later by the Scythians and Cimmerians, before whose onslaught fell both the Assyrians and the Medes; later the land lay under Persian domination, till the time of the Roman conquest and the rise of the Arab empire in the 7th century A.D. All these invasions – including those of the European crusaders – have little modified the basic Bedouin type. The desert-dwellers, however, tend towards mesocephaly, and those living in the mountains are brachycephalic like the Ghegs, though with a shorter and broader nose, with the thick hair and concurrent eyebrows of the Armenians, and with a nose which is Armenoid except for its greater breadth.

Lebanon at first escaped occupation by the Arabs in the early days of their empire, and this mountain area became a refuge for many Christian peoples: Aramaeans, Anatolians and Maronites, who fiercely resisted Islam. Later the Druse and other heretical Muslim sects entered the region, and a bitter hatred has existed between them and the Maronites.

Another bitter feud exists nowadays between Arabs and Jews, though both originally are Semitic peoples. The Jews probably

originated as a nomadic tribe from the desert borders of southern Mesopotamia, who moved north and west along the borders of cultivation till they reached Sinai, Egypt, and thence Palestine. Their history has been marked by three tremendous upheavals which scattered them over the world, known as the Diaspora. The first was the captivity in Babylon, where many continued to live after the main body had been returned to their homes. The second was caused by the expansion of Hellenism, when Jews emigrated to Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, the Balkans and the Black Sea, where they had important colonies. Their Crimea settlement, though broken up by the Goths and the Huns, eventually led to the establishment of a kingdom under the Kazars, who had been partially Judaized, and later to the Slavic state at Kiev, the great centre for East European Jewry.

The third Diaspora, after the destruction of the Temple by the Romans, led to the settlement of Jews in Italy, Spain, France and Germany. France was the first to expel her Jews, in 1384, and they took refuge amongst the Sephardic branch in Spain, and the Ashkenazic branch in Germany. The Spanish Jews, expelled in their turn in 1492, moved to Holland, England, Italy and North Africa, and large numbers to the newly-founded Turkish empire; the Ashkenazim eventually moved east and joined the remnants of the Byzantine and Kazar Jews, from which meeting sprang the formation of the Yiddish language. Before the foundation of Israel as a nation, the Sephardim predominated in the Balkans, the Near East and both sides of the Mediterranean; Oriental Jews are to be found along the coasts of North Africa, and through the Middle East into India and even China; the Ashkenazim have offshoots in the New World, South Africa and the Near East.

These Jews have all undergone change by intermarriage in the countries they settled in, but those who remained in Palestine are of two recognisable types. In one, the very narrow head projects at the back, the forehead sweeping back in a fine curve; there is a long narrow face, a small jaw and a convex nose. In the other, the build is more slender, the face shorter and with a larger jaw, the nose short and straight and the eyebrows thick and concurrent. The Jewish look, which many have remarked on, is perhaps more of a cultural

than a racial characteristic, for Jews are hardly distinguishable from other Semites except by the nasal wings, which are attached slightly higher on the cheeks than normal, and a more slanting ear.

The homeland of the Arabs is in Arabia, though in the southwest an aboriginal population which may be Veddoïd is also present; besides them, there is a sizeable Negro population brought over from Africa as slaves. The purest Mediterranean features are to be seen amongst the Sleyb, an outcast group who attach themselves as tinkers and leatherworkers to the Bedouin.

The Bedouin must have got their knowledge of cattle and camel breeding from the cattle-cultures of southern Arabia, which in turn are connected with India and East Africa. The Bedouin are generally slight, slender, with a small narrow head and swarthy white skin when untanned; their hair is black or brown with a light wave in it, the nose narrow, convex, and with a high root. The Ruwalla tribe, made famous by Lawrence of Arabia, has a very narrow face, and the hawk nose is less common.

A Nordic strain appears amongst some of the plateau peoples; and the coastal Arabs, always great seafarers, may have got their mixed racial type from Armenoids and even Malays, since they are broader-faced, brachycephalic and with straighter, coarser hair than is usual. The Omani, even greater sailors, have acquired a large Negro population strain from their centuries of dominance in East Africa, and a large Negro population is present amongst them.

### **East Hamites (98-103)**

Arabs have settled most of the East African coast in great numbers, but the basic population in the north is Hamitic. This word properly refers to a family of languages which, with Semitic, spreads over most of Africa north of the equator. There are two main branches, the eastern and western (sometimes called northern), and the Hamites are thought to have originated in south Arabia or even further east, and are closely related to the Semites.

The oldest members of this stock were the pre-Dynastic Egyptians, who were long-headed: we can see something approaching this type today in the Beja tribes of the Sudan, who reach into Eritrea. The Hadendoa, known to British soldiers of the last

century as Fuzzy-Wuzzies on account of their frizzy hair, have been much mixed with Sudanese Negroes but are the best known amongst them. A fierce wild people, they are nomads who once reckoned their ancestry by the female line and went almost naked, till the coming of Islam made them amongst the most extreme Muslims of East Africa; they have now taken to clothes and they reckon descent patrilineally according to the Koran. They are pastoralists, with great numbers of camels.

From dynastic times in Egypt there were two main types, the northern being of a heavier build, with a larger jaw and a broader skull than the southern which was dolichocephalic, with a narrow face and jaw, thin lips, a long eye-slit and a narrow aquiline nose. Both types are still to be found in Egypt, but the northern one has spread most. There is also a strong infusion of Arab and Turkish blood, especially in the cities, and there are other types reminding one of Armenians and Circassians; there is also a considerable darkening of the skin brought about through mixture with Negro and Abyssinian slaves, and with the local Negro populations in the south. Some observers have also claimed to be able to distinguish the Muslims from the Christian Copts, who are slightly lighter in colouring and perhaps have a thinner nose.

The language spoken in the Ethiopian highlands is the most ancient form of Semitic known in Africa, and the original domestication of cattle seems to have occurred in the region. There are seven main groups of people present: the Cushites and the Sidamo, both of early Hamitic stock who antedate the Semitic Amhara, or Ethiopians proper; the Galla in the southwest, who invaded the country in the 16th century with their cattle; the Somali and their relatives the Danakil to the northeast, and a number of Negro tribes who came originally from the Sudan.

The Amhara came from the Hadhramaut in southern Arabia some centuries before Christ, and their first state was based on Axum, controlling the trade between Egypt and Arabia. An Arab ruling class was established in the 3rd century B.C.; seven centuries later Axum was converted to Christianity by Syrian missionaries, and the kingdom spread to Yemen and the Nile Valley, but declined soon after. Later the centre moved to the highlands.

The Amhara, who trace their royal line back to the Queen of Sheba, are much like the Beja in appearance, though they are mixed with a Negro strain and their skin ranges from almost white to a deep black. Thick lips are common, as is curly hair which sometimes becomes frizzy; the nose is high-rooted with deep nostrils. There is a rare type with a high, wide, sloping forehead and a long bony face, but the usual features are European, as can be seen in the Emperor Haile Selassie.

The pagan Galla, who now provide the bulk of the cavalry of the imperial army, are scattered throughout the country, mainly as pastoralists, though some have become sedentary and practise agriculture. They are generally darker in colouring and have broader noses.

The Somali are essentially Hamitic, though their early history is obscure, and they claim descent from early Islamic missionaries. Like their relatives the Danakil, they live in semi-desert conditions as pastoral nomads, and as a climatic adaptation they have evolved a long thin body with extremely narrow hands and feet; their noses are frequently European in shape, their features finely cut, and their hair straight. Their women can be amongst the most beautiful of the continent. But here too Negro admixture has been common, and a thick-nosed, thick-lipped type exists. They, the Gallas and the Cushites, being Hamitic, are all considerably taller than more Negroid peoples or even than the Semitic Amharas.

### West Hamites (104-110)

At some time in the past, when Europe was in the grip of the Ice Age, the Sahara was still green. North Africa was then inhabited by Upper Palaeolithic food-gatherers whose primitive type is still very occasionally met with in the Atlas mountains. The whole area was soon taken over by Mediterraneans, who crossed over to Europe in mesolithic and neolithic times as the Sahara became drier, while Negroes moved up to the Atlas.

The Berbers must have been present in Libya by the third millennium B.C., for they are spoken of by Egyptians of that time; but it is probable that they did not reach over into the west until some time after Christ. There were in fact three great Berber

expansions, the last of which was responsible for bringing the camel into North Africa and, occupying Algeria in the Middle Ages, at last invaded Spain in the 13th century.

The Berbers are often called blond, and while their skin is often whiter than that of a Spaniard, their hair is with few exceptions black, and their eyes brown or hazel. Some have suspected a Nordic ancestry for these people, and others even think it possible that the Mazuza, a sub-tribe of the Riffs, may be descendants of some Altaic tribe from Asia, since like them they once drove chariots, strangled oxen for sacrifice and had a council government. Herodotus indeed said that they were descended from the Persians. In any case, the main bulk of the Berbers came from Arabia: the Senhaja, for instance, claim to have come from the Yemen soon after the birth of Mohammed, and they practise the same kind of terraced agriculture as the Yemeni, build the same kind of high earthen castles, and make their pots and their textiles in the same way.

As the Sahara dried, the old inhabitants of Libya retreated to the mountains, and the North African coast became an extension of Europe, and of Egypt in the east. Romans and Carthaginians settled here, to be followed after the Middle Ages by Spain and France. However, with the introduction of the camel, the desert again became habitable, and the Arabs entered in two waves, in the 7th and 11th centuries. Some of these turned to the Berber way of life and practised agriculture, while others used their camels to raid caravans and get slaves. Their influence has spread considerably, but they themselves are mainly to be found in the east where they also arabised the Nile Valley and the Sudan; the Ulad Nail of north-eastern Libya being a good example, and one of the purer Arab tribes. The cattle-owning Baggara, who keep further south where there is water, are much mixed with Negro blood.

The Berbers also have intermarried with Negroes; the Tibbu, for example, who now live in the mountains of Tibesti (whence their name, 'Rock People') and were once a powerful people, merge in the south with the Sudanese Negroes. To the west of them, in mountains even drier and more eroded, are their old enemies the Tuareg, divided into nobles, who are quite pure in blood, tribute-payers and negroid slaves. Though notorious raiders, they are extremely

chivalrous to their women, which struck the great Arab historian ibn Batuta as a folly, and have a great love of music and poetry. They are the most dolichocephalic of the western Hamites, being lean, long-limbed, with long hands and feet, and having the most astonishing powers of physical endurance, like the Somali whom they resemble; their features are clear-cut, with a long face, high convex nose and pointed chin, though this is difficult to observe because the Tuareg men veil their faces.

Further to the west the purest Berbers live in two groups, in the Kabyle hills and the Aures mountains. These people are the most stable and the oldest of the Berbers, and practise terraced agriculture; others are pastoralists who wander from place to place with their flocks, to catch the new pastures as the rain falls. The Kabyles have noticeably European features and blond skin, and the basic form is Early Mediterranean with a dash of Negro, and some of the old Palaeolithic strain which gives them a measure of brachycephaly. Arabic-speakers who are also nomads live on the barren plains and uplands, and in the oases there is a mixture of Arab and Berber, some of them agriculturalists, others traders.

In Morocco are the Riffs, also agriculturalists, who with the Tuareg are famous for their warlike activities. Though they are the blondest and most Nordic in appearance of all the Berbers, they are of very mixed ancestry, some of them claiming Arab descent, others descending from heathen tribes. Most of them have pinkish-white skins, brown eyes tinged with green or blue, and though all are basically dolichocephalic, some are long-faced and hook-nosed, others typically Mediterranean with a straight nose; some look like typical Englishmen, and a fourth variety tends towards the broad head of the old Palaeolithic stock.

### North Indians (111-118)

The last branch of the Caucasoid race to consider is that living in India. India is a large subcontinent, bounded on the north by the Himalayas which only allow access through the North-West Frontier and the ranges of Assam. Successive waves of peoples have come into the country through these two passes, filling up the plains of Hindustan in the north and gradually working their way

down to the south, where the land tapers away and the only exit is to Ceylon. As a rule one finds that the later invaders inhabit the north, and have pressed the previous inhabitants into the south and into the mountainous regions of the centre.

The first peoples to inhabit India are variously called Vedddoid or pre-Dravidian, an early stock who have left traces on the coasts of southern Arabia and in Iraq. The Dravidian-speaking may have entered next, followed by Aryan tribes at about 1500 B.C. These people were notable warriors who, coming perhaps from the southern Asian plains, despised city life, and it is supposed that the destruction of the Indus civilisation came at their hands. Another group, presumably from the region of Afghanistan and perhaps related to the Scythians, came in perhaps five hundred years later, settled in Peshawar and moved down to Gujerat and even further south to Coorg, three-quarters of the way down the west coast. Greeks entered at the same place after Alexander, and stimulated the formation of the Gandhara culture; then a Bactrian tribe of Turkomans conquered Kabul in A.D. 20 and reached as far as Benares, though their empire came to an end in 178 A.D. The White Huns – a mixture of Turki and Mongol tribes – swept over India in the 5th century A.D., and though they were expelled in 528 A.D. by a confederation of Hindu princes, the Turks later followed in their footsteps, having previously annexed the Hun empire. They conquered the north of India in 1200 A.D. and the south a century later.

One result of these many movements of peoples into the country, which here have been grossly over-simplified, was the formation of castes. A caste in its simplest form is a group whose members only marry amongst themselves. Tribes easily get pressed into becoming castes, and it is possible that the low-class Sudras were once the original inhabitants of India, forced into an inferior category by the Aryan invaders who themselves were divided into four classes. Other castes are occupational; a third type is sometimes formed by intermarriage between castes, and a fourth by religious sects springing up who aim at doing away with the caste system, but who rapidly form new castes of their own. All these inherited castes are thus not necessarily racial in the beginning, as may be seen with the

Rajputs and Jats of the north, respectively nobles and Sudras, who have the same long narrow face, regular features and large well-cut nose. Indeed, some of the Jats differ more amongst themselves than the average type does from the Rajputs, and both are believed to be descendants of the original Aryan invaders, though doubtless inter-marriage with other peoples has occurred.

Besides caste, religion is another great social factor in India. The Turkish conquest brought about the conversion of many millions to Islam, the bulk of whom now reside in Pakistan, though large numbers still exist in India proper; Buddhism has disappeared, but Hinduism, its parent religion, occurs in numerous sects; there are also Jains, the Sikhs of the north, Parsees, Jews, Christians, and pagan tribes.

Other Aryan peoples besides the Rajput inhabit northern India as far as the Punjab and into Kashmir, and as far as Nepal which was settled by the Gurkhas, a broad-chested somewhat Mongoloid people who were driven out of Rajputana by the Muslim invasions. East of the Punjab begins the Hindustani type, which reaches as far as Bihar to the northwest of Calcutta, occupying the plains of the Ganges and the valleys leading up to the hills on both sides. The Aryan branch of this stock is supposed to have entered India through passes to the west of the Karakorams, and to have married Dravidian-speaking women: thus the type is essentially mixed, being short but long-headed, while noses – always an indication of social position in India – are straight and narrow amongst the upper classes, and flatter in the lower. Further to the east, in the plain of Bengal and the delta of the Ganges, heads become broader due to an admixture with Tibeto-Burman peoples, and some Mongoloid traits become visible.

## SOUTH INDIA AND PACIFIC

**South Indians and Ceylonese (119-127)**

The use of the terms Aryan and Dravidian, it should be remembered, is a somewhat lazy way out of a difficult problem, for these define languages rather than race. When we come to the south of India the problem is compounded by the existence of people speaking Munda, a language allied to the Mon-Khmer group of southeast Asia, and by the presence of the Veddoids.

The Veddas themselves live in Ceylon, taking refuge there after having been forced out of southern India by the influx of peoples from the north. As a social group they are now few in number and live most primitive lives, gathering food and hunting small animals; they sleep in rock shelters and leaf huts. The type however is fairly widespread, due to intermarriage with neighbouring tribes. They are very short, sometimes almost black in colour; the head is very small, long and narrow, especially at the forehead, although well-developed browridges are present, giving the face a scowling look. The nose is broad and snub, the hair black, coarse and wavy. In Ceylon they have modified the Sinhalese who speak an Aryan language and have some characteristics in common with the Irano-Afghans; they have also influenced the Tamils somewhat.

The Tamils are found mainly in the southeast, whence they have migrated to Ceylon and Malaya. They speak a Dravidian language, and are Mediterranean in appearance; they are a hard-headed, practical people with a peculiar aptitude for music, mathematics and physics, and have produced physicists whose names are well-known in Europe.

Dravidian-speakers have long been thought to have entered India before the Aryans, though one modern theory sees them as coming by sea or along the west coast around 500 B.C. and creating an iron-using civilisation in the Deccan, though this may have been introduced by Munda-speakers from the east. The problem is still murky, and one can say little about them except that they seem to be a branch of the Caucasoid race, darker than usual, short, and with

wavy hair, and that the type can merge imperceptibly with that of the Vedddoids amongst the hill tribes of India.

There are many interesting Dravidian tribes, such as the Kallar and Maravar in the south, who have a bull cult strikingly like that found in Crete in Mycenaean times: young men have to jump on the bull's back and retrieve a cloth from its horns. In Central India there are the Bhils who speak an Indo-Aryan tongue which probably replaced a Dravidian one, which in turn may have replaced an original Kolarian one. They are small and swarthy, divided into exogamous and totemic clans, and they venerate the horse; they are now mainly peaceful agriculturalists, but once were famed for their brigandry and lawlessness. Another forest group of central India are the Gonds who use the plough in farming and whose favourite weapon is a light axe with which they are known to have killed tigers in single combat. They too have totemistic clans, and they once formed a dynasty of some importance over all the Gond tribes, the old palaces still being visible.

An intrusive tribe is that of the Todas in the Nilgiri hills, who seem to be of northern Indian stock, and may even be descended from the Hittites; they are cattle herders and practise a complicated ritual of the dairy, and they point to the origin of the sacred cow in India.

The hill tribes are much more primitive, some of them, like the Kadar, existing by hunting and gathering food out of the forest, others practising a crude agriculture and using the digging stick, like the Chenchu. Some of the less primitive use the pellet bow, and the blow-gun is known to one tribe of the Palni Hills. The Urali practise shifting agriculture, and build tree houses fifty or so feet above the ground, where women seclude themselves at adolescence and childbirth. Many chip or file their front teeth to a point, and some of the women dress only in leaf skirts which are renewed several times a day.

**Negritos (128-131)**

These tribes are generally Veddoid in appearance, but the Kadar have been termed Negritoid on account of their very small size and woolly hair. They also have certain features, such as ornamented combs, which are similar to those of Negritos in Malaya and the Philippines. Negritos may have once been found throughout southern Asia, and they are now represented by the Andaman Islanders, the Semang of Malaya, the Aeta of the Philippines, some dwarf tribes in New Guinea, and a dwarf element in the now extinct Tasmanians.

The Onges of the Andaman Islands are remarkable for having pepper-corn hair and steatopygia, a unique combination otherwise present only amongst the Bushmen in Africa. However, their blood groups are quite dissimilar, and link them rather to the inhabitants of Melanesia; their skulls, too, are of a type common in south-eastern Asia. It is possible that they and the other Negritos are dwarfish representatives of a stock which figured in the ancestry of the Melanesians and, some have thought, of the Burmese and Javanese also. Their small size may be due both to isolation and as an adaptation to life in thick forest: the New Guinea dwarfs, for instance, seem to have evolved their form out of the general Melanesian stock which surrounds them.

The Onges are very short, very dark, with short round heads displaying infantile features, for the jaw is singularly undeveloped. Their hair is woolly like that of other Negritos, and they are brachycephalic. The Aeta also are brachycephalic, but their noses are much flatter and broader, and they often have thick beards and hair on their arms. The Semang are lighter in colour and mesocephalic, with a slightly protruding jaw; the Sakai are a very mixed people. All these tribes are primitive in their culture, the Andaman Islanders living mainly by fishing, the others by hunting and food-gathering; the bow is their principal weapon, though the Sakai have the blow-gun.

### Australian Aborigines (132-137)

The link between the Veddooids and the Australian aborigines has been suspected because of their similar appearance, and they also have a rare combination of blood groups in common. They must have reached Australia from somewhere in southeastern Asia during the late Pleistocene, coming by way of New Guinea which was then attached to Asia. Their culture is mesolithic, for they have neither metals, pottery nor agriculture but use stone and wooden implements: stone axes on wooden hafts, flint knives, small stone flakes or microliths used as barbs; clubs, spears, spear-throwers and the boomerang. They live by hunting and food-gathering, and though their material culture is simple, their social life is complicated: they have exogamous clans, some tribes having as many as eight whose members must intermarry in a pre-determined fashion, and a complex of institutions which goes under the name of totemism. When first discovered there were some 300,000 aborigines, thus forming the largest group of Stone Age people left in the world, but their numbers have since rapidly decreased and only some 50,000 pure-bred natives are left.

Physically, four main types have been distinguished. The Veddooid type, also related to the Melanesians by the occurrence of a high ratio of blood group N, is in the north where it has become adapted to desert conditions by a darkening of the skin and a taller thinner body build, an adaptation we have also seen amongst the Somali. They are called Carpentarian. An example of their type is the Tiwi tribe. The Murrayans inhabit the cooler southwest, where the bulk of the modern Australians now live. Their heads are small, narrow and high, their faces being broader than their skulls; they have browridges, a retreating forehead, deep-sunk eyes, a broad flat nose with a very low bridge. Their build is short and stocky, with plentiful hair. The Barrineans, a Negrito type like the Tasmanians, have been found in the rain forests of Queensland; the fourth type, exemplified by the Arunta, is a cross between the Murrayans and Carpentarians, living in the central desert.

The origin of the Australians has given rise to much discussion. The earliest theory was that they were archaic Caucasoids, but their blood groups and finger-print patterns are quite dissimilar. A

second theory sees them as a mixture of Negritos with Murrayans and Carpentarians – the Carpentarians having perhaps come from some hot dry region in India, and later worked their way down through southeast Asia where they met with a Mongoloid race and gave rise to the Indonesians. One can at any rate see the Carpentarian type throughout southeast Asia, in New Guinea, Melanesia and the Philippines. The Murrayans in their turn may represent the survivors, with the Ainu of Japan, of an archaic white stock which at one time seems to have spread over Russia, Siberia and into China and which, by crossing with Mongoloid peoples, may have been the ancestor of the American Indians.

The third theory is that Australoids evolved in the region about Malaya and Australia, as evidenced by fossil finds of *Pithecanthropus* and other primitive men, spread north up the Malay peninsula into India and beyond, and east and south into Australia and Melanesia. Isolated in Australia, they retained their type, while in Melanesia they were influenced by later immigrants. Of these three theories the first is unlikely, the second ingenious and the third probable.

### **Polynesians and Micronesians (138–142)**

There are three main groups of peoples in the Pacific: Polynesians and their relatives the Micronesians, who are both light-skinned; and the dark-skinned, frizzy-haired Melanesians. The origin of the Polynesians has also been a subject of debate, the early theory being that they came from Indonesia, since their language belongs to the Malayan-Polynesian family; this was opposed by the notion that they came from various places on the Pacific coast of the Americas, and it is indeed probable that some contact with America was made, since among other things the sweet potato is known in Polynesia by an American name. The latest, most likely theory is that they were formed by the cross between a Murrayan-like race, who could either be an archaic Caucasoid or the type developed in the Malaysian-Australian region, and a Mongoloid strain, originating in southern China and emigrating when the Chinese were beginning to push down from the north. Their blood groups certainly differentiate them from other peoples in Asia and the Pacific, and show a

resemblance to those of the American Indians, which may mean that they share a common ancestry.

The Neolithic inhabitants of southern China were then forced either into Siam or across the sea into the Philippines. From there, it seems, Polynesians sailed to the Micronesian Islands and thence to Samoa, Tonga and Tahiti.

Radio-carbon measurements date early remains in the Marquesas, to the east of these islands, at about 130 B.C., and it is probable that Tahiti was first occupied by 500 B.C. Hawaii, over two thousand miles to the north, was occupied by the 2nd century A.D., Easter Island by the 4th century, and New Zealand by the 12th. These extraordinary feats of navigation were accomplished in twin-hulled canoes, some of which were as much as a hundred feet long, and which must have carried all the stores and equipment for a colonising expedition.

Pacific islands are either small coral atolls, or of volcanic origin. Taro, sweet potatoes, bananas, sugar cane are all grown, and fishing is very important; for meat the Polynesians ate dogs and domestic fowls, while cannibalism was also practised, especially in the Marquesas where human sacrifice accompanied by ritual debauch was rife. In New Zealand the Maoris also ate the roots of edible bracken.

The Maoris were expert at warfare, each man being trained in hand-to-hand fighting, though ambushes and stratagems were preferred; but when the Europeans arrived they excelled in more extended warfare, and the Maori wars were protracted. The Maoris originally arrived in New Zealand in a 'great fleet' under a famous chief, and the social organisation of the country with its tribes and clans still reflects the order by which the original settlers travelled.

In Hawaii, the Polynesians welcomed the Europeans, their culture apparently having lost something of its vigour; they easily gave up belief in their gods, who had ceased to be important to them, and accepted Christianity with surprising readiness.

In Micronesia, the Yap islanders speak an Indonesian language and show various Malayan influences such as the habit of chewing betel-nut and the existence of large community houses. They are also famous for their pierced stone discs, often of enormous size, which they use as a kind of money.

Physically, Polynesians are tall and very handsome, with a light brown skin which can range from almost white to brown; head form is variable, and the face usually long and narrow, though it can also be short and broad, with soft features and large eyes. This variability no doubt bespeaks their mixed origin. Micronesians, who also speak a language of the Malayan-Polynesian family, are brown-skinned, but are smaller and have finer features; and in the east they have been influenced by the Melanesians.

### **Melanesians (143-148)**

Melanesia includes New Guinea, Fiji, the Solomon Islands and the New Hebrides. The inhabitants of this region must have come from Asia through the Malay peninsula, where skeletal remains of a so-called Palaeo-Melanesian people have been found. Like the Polynesians, one element in their make-up may have been the Murrayan stock, and their apparent Negroid features must have evolved quite independently of the true Negroes in Africa, due to living in a similar tropical climate. Their hair, though frizzy, never grows in a spiral, their blood groups are different, and their lips not so everted nor their noses so broad.

Characteristics are a large jaw, large molar teeth and shovel-shaped incisors, also found amongst Mongoloids and American Indians. Their skin is a very dark brown, the skull long but very broad, with a sloping forehead and brow-ridges; their noses, especially amongst New Guinea tribes, are rather beaky, with a depressed tip, a feature which is emphasised in their art. Those living in the smaller islands tend to be shorter, and in Fiji there is some Polynesian admixture.

They are mainly agricultural, practising slash-and-burn agriculture in the heavy forests, though hunting and fishing are also important. Isolated tribes, still living in a Stone Age culture, have recently been discovered in the highlands and in the Wahgi Valley of New Guinea, living in small warring communities; and an ancient Megalithic religion is still practised in the New Hebrides with remarkable ceremonies in a communal long house, whose immediate origin was Indonesian. The Island Papuans have also created a complicated network of trade and barter, known as the

kula, in which not only useful commodities such as food and shells circulate, but also purely social ones in the form of prized objects of prestige, dances and rituals, all of which are traded although the copyright is held by the original owners.

## AFRICA, SOUTH OF THE NIGER

**West Africans (149-162)**

South of the area occupied by Hamitic-speakers, Africa is inhabited by Negro peoples. They are divided into four main groups: those who speak the languages of the Niger-Congo, those who speak Bantu, the Pygmies of the deep forests, and the Bushmen and Hottentots.

The earliest known Negroid skeleton, found near Timbuktu, dates from the early post-Pleistocene: it shows long slender bones, a very dolichocephalic skull almost without brow-ridges and a broad nose with the nasal bones fused together, a typical Negro trait. However, the fully differentiated Negro may only have appeared later, and he is found most characteristically in West Africa, with a narrow head, a prognathous, protruding upper jaw, a rounded forehead and under-developed chin, a very broad nose, dark skin which can be almost black, woolly hair, sparse beard, and large everted lips. He is also distinguishable by means of blood groups, some of which are unknown outside Africa.

The Bantu-speakers have possibly evolved from a cross between early Negroes and the Pygmies, since everything points to their origin in West Africa. They are less typically Negroid in the east, and mixture with Hamitic-speakers or with Nilotic Negroes has been thought to account for this; a less likely cause for their variation in the east is an admixture with an early Caucasoid strain which appeared there during post-Pleistocene times. The Bantu-speakers are in any case hardly distinguishable from those on the west coast, though their skin is normally a dark chocolate brown which becomes yellowish among the Tswana who have intermarried with Bushmen and Hottentots.

West Africa is extremely hot and moist at the coast, where there are forests and swamps; as one goes inland the country becomes more open and eventually turns into parkland, steppe country and eventually desert. Apart from these differences, there are no natural geographical boundaries except rivers, and one result has been the

continuous formation of empires and small kingdoms which find it hard to resist outside pressures. The largest kingdoms of which we know were formed in the north, where the country is open to Muslim influence and the impact of the ranging cattle-people has been greatest; we know their history from Muslim historians whose accounts sometimes go back to legendary events of the 9th century A.D.

The Senegal river forms the natural boundary between Hamites and Negroes, and to the south of it live the Wolof, said to be the blackest tribe in Africa – indeed their name is said to mean ‘black’ – and the most garrulous. They reach a considerable distance inland, and with the slightly taller Serer tribe formed an empire under the Tucolor which lasted until the 18th century. All this region has been Islamised, and the Wolof are no exception, though pagan rites still continue; they are divided also into three hereditary classes.

Further inland, stretching to the upper Niger, live the Mandingo, an important group of tribes who raised an empire here in the 11th century. This took place soon after the collapse of the famous Ghana empire in much the same region, from which the present country of Ghana, the old Gold Coast, ungeographically takes its name. The Mandingo capital at Melle was rich and powerful, and the empire the strongest of which we have record, though it foundered at the turn of the 16th century at the hands of the Songhai.

The Mandingo are primarily agriculturalists, though they fish as well; they live in small huts with conical roofs of straw, and are divided into clans and occupational groups. Islam has affected them but little.

The Mandingo empire was often at odds with that of the Mossi, another agricultural people who came from the east and mixed with the inhabitants of the Volta basin; and also with the Songhai. The Songhai flourished from the 9th century until 1300, and controlled the salt mines of the southern Sahara, which gave them a large revenue; but they were expelled by the Moroccans who stayed there till the 18th century, though the real rulers of the Niger valley by that time were the Tuareg. The Songhai, however, also came into contact with the Hausa confederation. The Hausa speak Hamitic but are essentially Negro, though somewhat less prognathous than

usual, and with narrower noses; they are also taller. They are farmers, traders, stock-breeders and artisans, noted for their open and cheerful nature. Early in the 10th century they formed a group of seven states which attained great political power though they never became a conquering empire. Islam predominates, though a few pagan customs still exist. The Hausa came under the Peul empire in the 19th century, and were then organised by means of a highly centralised administration.

The Peuls, also called Fulani or Fulbe, are a Hamitic race who came with their cattle from the east. They stayed awhile near the mountains of the southern Sahara when the desert was still green, and then moved over to Senegal. Pressure from the Muslim Almoravids in the 11th century made some of them move back east, leaving colonies behind them as they went. Another group, much later, moved south to the Fouta Jallon where, after conversion to Islam, they proclaimed a holy war against their neighbours in the 18th century. In Nigeria and Adamawa, Peuls formed a kingdom in the 16th century, conquered the Hausa in 1804 but were held in check by another Sudanese empire, the Bornu, and their empire came to an end soon after.

The tribes further south, on the great bulge of West Africa, are numerous, and the next most important kingdom to be found is that of Ashanti. They, the Dahomey nation, the Yoruba, Benin and Nupe all speak languages belonging to the Kwa family, and their countries were the principal ones visited by slave-traders who spoke in wonder of the barbaric splendour of their courts, and the large-scale practice of human sacrifice which accompanied important ceremonies, though they did not see the complex moral systems behind this. They all had well-developed social institutions, a religious pantheon, a highly evolved legal system and a tight-knit military organisation.

The Ashanti, a fairly homogeneous people except in the north where they are mixed with the Peuls, have, together with the neighbouring Akan, a ritual kingship with remarkable similarities to that of ancient Egypt, and they are associated with the famous Golden Stool over which the war with England was fought in the late 19th century.

Further east is the Dahomey country, where the Adja settled in the 9th century, founding the city of Allada. A dissident fraction later moved north to Abomey where they subdued their relatives, the Fanti. In the 18th century they conquered the neighbouring provinces on the coast but then came under Yoruba domination. The Dahomey king was even more autocratic than the Ashanti one, and his death was the sign for his women to destroy the fittings of the palace and then kill themselves. The 19th-century king Ghezo formed the celebrated corps of female warriors, the Amazons, who were his bodyguard and who took a prominent part in ceremonies and battles; under him the Dahomey once more became free.

The Yoruba, comprising a large number of tribes, first settled in Ife in the 13th century and soon conquered the Edo in the south-east, where a complicated hierarchical government was set up. From there the technique of casting bronze by *cire perdue*, for which Ife was famous and which some think came from Egypt, spread as far as the Ivory Coast and the Cameroons.

On the boundaries of the region inhabited by Bantu-speakers live the Sudanic-speaking Azande, who are almost red in colour, tending to fat, and have round heads. To the south of them are the Mangbetu whose colour varies from light brown to almost olive; they are extremely brachycephalic, and have very thick lips and somewhat slanted eyes. It is possible that they have an Ethiopian strain.

### The Bantu (163-177)

The Bantu in the west reach down from the Congo to Angola. The Congo tribes were organised in small kingdoms at the time of their discovery by the Portuguese the largest being the Loango kingdom founded by the Bakongo; inland, the Lunda empire flourished in the 18th and 19th centuries, apparently on the foundation of an early indigenous culture which, it is thought, reached over to the Mozambique channel, where the famous kingdom of Monomotapa existed. Huge ruins dating from between the 9th and 13th centuries have been found there, at Zimbabwe, built by the Bantu to protect the gold mines of the region which for long had attracted Arab and Indian traders.

The Baluba, part of the Lunda empire, formed the states of Katanga, Urua and Uguha. They are an agricultural people whose women till the fields, the men being skilled craftsmen; they dress their hair in fantastic shapes, and practise tooth-filling and circumcision. A curious form of primitive communion arose among them in 1870, based on a cult of hemp-smoking in connection with a secret society.

Around the Great Lakes exists another group of tribal kingdoms, of which the Buganda are well known; their variability of features may be due to Hamitic admixture. The other Bantu of the area fall into two categories: the northeastern, and the true eastern amongst whom are Swahili-speakers whose language has become the *lingua franca* of East Africa. They arrived in the region as part of the early Bantu migrations from the west.

The northeastern Bantu include the Kikuyu and the Kamba (also known as the Wakamba, for the prefixes A-, Ba- and Wa- are attached to tribal names and mean 'people'). The Kamba are agriculturalists who also keep cattle, though against all the traditions of pastoralism they allow the women to do the milking. Like the Masai and Kikuyu they often bleed their cattle and drink the blood, which is a favourite food containing salt, difficult to obtain inland. They are enemies of the Masai to the south, and are divided into totemic clans without chiefs, government being exercised through a council of elders. The Kikuyu, who stemmed from the Kamba, entered the highlands of Kenya some five hundred years ago and continued their movement till the last century. Though they have cattle, goats are the main units of wealth and agriculture is important.

The tribes of Rhodesia are usually tallish, their lips being thinner than usual for the Bantu, and their noses often narrow, as among the Batonga. Further south we enter the southern division of the Bantu, where the Negro type predominates although another cast of features is noticeable, said to be Hamitic. This is especially prevalent amongst the Zulu and Tsonga groups where five per cent of the population have narrow faces, thin lips and prominent noses.

One of the principal language families of the south is Nguni, to which Zulu, Xhosa, Ndebele and Swazi all belong. The Zulus, one

of the famous tribes of Africa, were formed by a unification of several groups under Shaka around 1800. Shaka reorganised the warriors through the existing clan structure and age-groups, introduced military service for women and set out to conquer the neighbourhood. This gave rise to numerous migrations. The Nguni, for instance, fleeing from the Zulu, settled in Nyasaland and have since increased enormously by incorporating the peoples they defeated and marrying their women; another tribe, part of the Zulu state, broke away, began conquests of their own and settled in Rhodesia as the Ndebele and Matabele, segments going as far north as Lake Tanganyika.

These tribes are both agricultural and pastoral, cattle rarely being killed for food – meat is obtained by hunting – while the drinking of their milk, as among the Zulu and Pondo, has the force of pledging blood-brotherhood between members of different clans. The Herero of southwest Africa, however, are much more dependent upon cattle, for they do not raise crops; and, like the Kamba, they allow their women to do the milking.

The Hova of Madagascar came from southeast Asia some four centuries ago and, with the Andrana, formed the Merina kingdom which existed until the occupation of the island by the French. The original inhabitants may well also have come from southeastern Asia since they, unlike the Negroes, are seafarers. Negroes do exist on the island today, however, namely the Mara and the Makoa, who were often brought in as slaves from the mainland, and the Sakalava, who live down the west coast. Another group, the Antemoro, claim descent from the Arabs.

### Nilotes and Nilo-Hamites (178–189)

North of the Bantu-speakers are the Nilotes and Nilo-Hamites. The Nilotes are markedly long-headed, and have extremely long and slender legs. Negro features are common, though the Shilluk have the Hamitic thin, high-bridged nose and thin lips. The Shilluk are a cattle people who hardly grow enough grain to keep themselves; the men habitually go naked, and show a marvellous scorn for all things European. The Dinka are a group of independent tribes unlike the Shilluk, who are united under a strong king; like the

Dinka headman, he has the duty of making rain, and is killed when his strength fails.

The Nilotes live in the White Nile district; the Nilo-Hamites extend from the Bari tribe in the Sudan to the Turkana near Lake Rudolf and the Masai in Tanganyika. The Nilo-Hamites, as their name implies, have strong Hamitic elements racially, culturally and in their language. Many of them, like the Watussi, are very tall and slim, with long legs, a narrow face and a Hamitic nose, though the Turkana nose is broad. Like the Nilotes they wear few clothes, and their life centres upon cattle and, among the Masai and Nandi, war. The Masai are notable for wearing their hair in pigtails which they smear with red ochre, and for their curious houses like low tunnels.

### **Bushmen, Hottentots and Pygmies (190-196)**

The Bushmen and Hottentots are related to each other, but not to the Pygmies. The Pygmies are to be found in the deep forests of the equator, in French Equatorial Africa, the Cameroons, the Congo and the Ituri basins. They were once more widespread, apparently as far as Liberia and the Gold Coast, and were well known to the Egyptians of the third millennium B.C. for their dancing and powers of mimicry.

The Pygmies stand from 4 ft 6 in. to 4 ft 8 in. high, but are well proportioned; this physique is often evolved in dense rain forest where small size is at a premium. There are two main types, one of them built small with a round head and face and a concave nose; the other is broader in the body, longer in the face and head, has more hair and a lighter skin, which goes from reddish to dark brown. In both types the eyes tend to bulge, the upper jaw juts out, and the arms are longer than the legs. They hunt with bows and poisoned arrows, and exchange game for vegetables with the surrounding Bantu, who stand to them as protectors and overlords.

The Bushmen and Hottentots are closely related and form the Khoisan race. At one time they must have been more widespread, for Bushman rock paintings are found all over south Africa and Tanganyika. The Bushmen have been linked with the Boskop race whose skulls, 10,000 years old, have been found in South Africa; these skulls are larger than those of present-day Bushmen, but have

the same pentagonal shape when viewed from above. The Hottentots have a very long skull, similar to the Caucasoid type of the East African Mesolithic, but they must have intermarried with the Bushmen early on, for both have features in common. They are unique in using clicks as part of their language. They are short in stature, have a small broad face with a flat nose, bulging forehead and pointed chin; their eyes have a somewhat Mongoloid appearance, their ears often lack a lobe, and the buttocks tend to jut out and, amongst women, to accumulate fat and become steatopygous. Their skin is yellowish, and their hair grows in tight 'peppercorn' spirals. The Bushmen are somewhat taller than the Hottentots, however, with a narrower head and more prognathous face.

The Bushmen do not practise agriculture but gather all manner of small animals, roots and plants from the desert, and hunt for game with poisoned arrows. They are nomadic, each group hunting over a special territory and putting up rude branch shelters at the water-holes. Like the Pygmies, the Bushmen are wonderful mimics and at one time used to dress up as animals during the chase, in order to get near their quarry.

The Hottentots keep cattle which are of the East African type, and fat-tailed sheep. They can also smelt iron. Many of the Hottentot tribes were destroyed in the last century by the Basuto and by Europeans; some intermarried with Dutch colonists, giving rise to the Cape Coloureds, the Griqua and the Rehoboth hybrids. The largest surviving group is that of the Namas, divided into numerous clans.

## ASIA, EAST INDIES

**Mongols (197-203)**

The history of Asia is largely that of the Mongoloid peoples, who stretch from Russia to China, and south through Burma and Siam into Indonesia; a further branch developed in the Americas. The Mongoloid as we know him now – with yellowish skin, coarse straight hair, a round head, large cheek-bones, a flat face and nose, and the Mongolian fold to the eyelids – is thought to have evolved in northeastern Asia when the original stock had become isolated during one of the glacial epochs, and were forced to adapt themselves rapidly to the extreme cold. Their characteristic features, as explained in the Introduction, all function to conserve heat and minimise frostbite. The cold itself would have stimulated the storage of fat, and two other factors may have been important: one is the evolutionary mechanism called paedomorphy, by which adults retain some infantile characters, which would explain the lack of beard, body hair and brow-ridges amongst the Mongoloids, their brachycephaly and the small differences of build between the sexes; the other is an absence of iodine in the inland areas of Asia which would have led to a thyroid deficiency, the thyroid being the regulator of growth.

Skulls found in China and belonging to the Upper Pleistocene already show some Mongoloid features, but the pre-Mongoloid stock survived into the Mesolithic and we may relate it to the Murrayan type which provided one element in the ancestry of the Polynesians, Australians and the Ainu.

The Mongols have played a great part in history. Chinese historians mention a number of tribes in 800 B.C. who had herds of sheep and cattle, practised a little agriculture, and came to dominate the entire Mongolian plain. Some centuries later they acquired the horse and wagon, perhaps from Turki and Iranian tribes, and from 400 to 200 B.C. they consistently harried China and conquered Chinese Turkestan. The Chinese decisively defeated these people, whom they called the Hiung-Nu, in the 2nd century A.D.; they then

fled west to reappear again in Russia as the Huns some two hundred years later. They ravaged Europe as far as Rome, France and Germany, but withdrew after the death of Attila to the neighbourhood of the Volga. Other Hunnish tribes meanwhile invaded the Middle East and India, and a further incursion by the Avars occurred in the 8th century A.D. They were eventually defeated by a clan of the Hiung-Nu, the Tu-Kue, who gave their name to the present-day Turkish tribes.

The Mongols again expanded in the Middle Ages, and, under Kublai Khan, their immense empire included China. With Kublai's death the empire disintegrated, and the Chinese set about to control the steppe people, though the Khalkas and Kalmucks beyond the Gobi remained outside their influence until the 18th century, a fact which has brought about the distinction between Inner and Outer Mongolia.

The most westernly Mongoloid people are the Samoyed, who wander along the Arctic coasts and flank the Lapps of the Kola peninsula. They originally inhabited southwestern Siberia where they were in contact with early Turki tribes, had underground houses and knew how to cast bronze and forge iron; but the Ostiaks displaced them and they made their way north into the tundra where they learnt to hunt seals and reindeer, to fish, and eventually to herd reindeer. Like all Mongols, they are muscular, short-legged and long-bodied; they also have some Caucasoid features such as fair hair and mixed blue eyes.

To the west are the Tungus, whom the Samoyeds call 'Younger Brothers'; their clothes show Japanese influence, due to contact before they spread west; their territory now ranges from the Yenisei river along the Arctic coast, where it has been split in two by the intrusive Turkic Yakuts, and down towards the borders of China. Some have taken up farming, but for the most part they are forest hunters, trapping fur-bearing animals whose pelts they trade for provisions. They use the reindeer to carry their effects. Typically Mongoloid, their heads are slightly longer than their southern neighbours the Buryats, whose skulls are similar to those found in Avar cemeteries in Hungary. The Buryats, who herd cattle, sheep, horses, goats and some camels, seem to have settled in the area in the

13th century, and absorbed nomadic tribes of the neighbourhood.

The Mongols, most famous of these nomadic people, live on the great open plains in felt tents or yurts, round which can be seen large piles of dung which are used as fuel in this treeless region. They are magnificent horsemen who think nothing of riding a hundred miles a day; they herd sheep, and make a drink of fermented mare's milk called kumiss. Their small local groups are organised into squadrons called 'arrows', the arrows being grouped under a 'banner', the whole under a ruling khan; it is a potentially powerful military organisation though it tends to fall apart at the death of the khan. Their original religion was shamanism, with a complicated symbolism concerning the World Tree and the projection of the spirit as a bird into the upper regions, but Buddhism influenced them even before the days of Genghis Khan and in the 17th century, when they were in close contact with Tibet, Buddhism spread throughout the tribes.

The Kalmucks, who moved west from their homeland in Sinkiang, are now settled mainly west of the Volga, where they raise their herds and breed horses which are sold as far afield as Poland. Others are still to be found on the Chinese border, and a few have migrated to the United States, where they settled in New Jersey.

In eastern Siberia a group of Palaeartic tribes is to be found, such as the Chukelis, the Gilyak and the Baryat. They must originally have lived in central Siberia north of the Gobi till they were pushed east by Tungusic peoples. With their longish heads they seem to be a mixture of the oldest Nordic and Mongolian stocks, though the Gilyak have something in common with the Ainu.

### **Turks and Tatars (204-210)**

The other great Asiatic people are the Turks and Tatars, originally a Caucasian people who have a strong Mongoloid strain. Their face is very broad, with nose and cheek-bones prominent; they have a round head, a full beard and robust frame, and they usually lack the Mongolian eye-fold. These Altaic-speakers are to be found far in the east, in Turkestan; there is a central branch centring on the Pamirs,

where the Kirghiz live, and also on the Volga and Caucasus, home of the Tatars; the western branch comprises the Turkomans.

The Turks, under their name of Tu-Kue, ranged over Mongolia to the Black Sea in the 6th century, but were expelled by the Kirghiz in the 9th and passed westward as part of the great Turkish expansion into the country south and east of the Urals, the Middle East and Europe. The first wave was that of the Khazars, whose main centres were around the Caspian and in the Crimea, where their descendants are still to be found; the second was that of the Kipchaks.

The Kazan Tatars live mostly in the Volga region, and other related tribes stretch to the east in the Urals and central Asia. These tribes once formed part of the famous Golden Horde which conquered Kazan in the 15th century, only reconquered by the Russians in 1552. Some of these people are settled, others trap furs and hunt in the forests and mountains; yet others are pastoral nomads.

The Turkomans we have already met in northern Iran. They too are pastoralists, and show a mixture of Caucasoid and Mongoloid features. Some, like the Yomud of Russian Turkestan, are dolichocephalic, with a high head, an extraordinary length of face and an Iranian nose; the tribes of Choudir are much rounder-headed, with a round face, the nose having a lower root. There is some fair hair, perhaps from admixture with the Kurds.

The Kirghiz occupied central Mongolia, between Lake Baikal and the Yenisei river, till the 12th century A.D. when they fled from Genghis Khan and occupied the highlands of Tien Shan and the Pamir. In this region, which was neither a caravan nor an invasion route, they lived without being molested till the 18th century when they had to fight the Kalmucks. They never formed a state in this region, but continued as nomads moving from the high pasture in the summer to the lowlands in winter, using horses for riding and yaks as pack-beasts. Few have the Mongoloid eye-fold, and their nose is long and high-bridged; they are probably closely similar to the tribes who invaded Europe in earlier times.

**The Eskimo (211-215)**

The Eskimo, living in Greenland, along the Arctic coasts of North America, and the extreme northeastern tip of Siberia, are closely related to the Mongoloids, and are clearly differentiated from the American Indians by their possession of the B blood group, practically unknown elsewhere in America. They are late-comers to the continent, having arrived in the Aleutians about 1000 B.C., and they spread gradually over to Greenland, which was occupied by the 12th century A.D. Their culture and language remain fairly consistent over this range, and they have shown remarkable ingenuity in coping with a freezing climate and a winter half a year long. Europeans exploring the Arctic have had to adopt Eskimo clothes in order to survive; they are made of seal and caribou skin, chewed to softness by the women. In the early spring they fish for trout and salmon; they hunt caribou in the summer, when the herds come north, go off to sea to kill whales and walrus, and in winter spear seals through blow-holes in the ice. All their equipment – the composite bow, the harpoon, the dogsledge – is beautifully made out of ivory and small pieces of wood found as jetsam; they live in tents during the summer and igloos throughout the winter, except in the west where the rivers bring down large trees and they are able to build log cabins. They have a minimum of social organisation and are liable to nurse blood feuds for generations, there being no leaders to compose quarrels except the shamans, whose functions are primarily religious and medical.

The Eskimo have a large broad face with very large cheek-bones and a Mongolian eye-fold; they are notable for their thick body, short legs and small hands and feet. Their heads are brachycephalic with a high-keeled vault.

**Chinese and Koreans (216-226)**

Primitive agriculture had probably entered China by the 2nd millennium B.C. from the oasis area in Kansu in the northwest. From there it spread gradually east, north and south, the agriculturalists displacing the early tribes of the area, many of whom now live in the hills and mountains of the south and southwest. The Chinese proper, whose exact origins are unknown, must have

intermarried with these tribes as they did with Mongols, Turks, Tatars and Manchus, all of whom have invaded the country at various times.

The Chinese are divided into four main groups: the Northern Chinese, who live around the Huang Ho basin and to the north; the Central Chinese, settled along the Yangtze Kiang up to Yunnan on the border of Burma; the Southern, occupying the valley and environs of the Sikiang river, whose mouth is at Canton; and the tribal Chinese, in the south and west.

The Northern Chinese are somewhat like European Nordics in being strong, tall and fairly dolichocephalic; they have an oblong, squarish face, oblique eyes, a long and moderately high nose, and yellow-brown skin. To their north is Manchuria, the home of the Tungusic Manchu, who invaded the northeast of China in the 12th century and set up the Chin dynasty, and again in the 17th, their empire then lasting until the revolution of 1912.

The Central Chinese are perhaps somewhat shorter, inclined to be stout except on the coasts, where a more slender build is common, and have a fairish skin, less narrow nose than that of the Northern Chinese, straight eyes, and a face which classically should be shaped like a watermelon seed, that is, a long oval. Cheek-bones are prominent, and the head is mesocephalic.

The south is the region from which most of the emigrants to southwest Asia and other lands have come from. Their skins are dark, being a deep yellow or copper, with lank black hair, flattish noses, a rather thick mouth with a tendency for the jaw to be prognathous; their build is short and thickset. Also in the south are the Hakka, whose name means 'foreigner'. These originally came from north of the Yangtze in the 3rd century B.C. in order to escape the invading Mongols and, being an independent people, have continually been in the position of rebels, somewhat like the Highlanders of Scotland. They also live in Hainan Island to the south, which they share with the Miao and the Li tribes.

Hakkas are also in Formosa, together with Chinese immigrants from the central Fukien region, who fled from the recurrent famines of the 17th century. There are numbers of aboriginals present also, who came from Indonesia.

The Koreans to the north are essentially a branch of the Chinese, who moved into the area in very early times. Their language, however, is of the Ural-Altaic group. Before the Christian era the Chinese occupied the north, and Chinese culture has always been of the highest importance to the whole country; but native kingdoms were formed soon after, and lasted till the Mongol invasions of the 13th century. Another native dynasty was founded in 1392, which lasted till the Japanese occupation in 1910.

### **Japanese and the Ainu (227-232)**

Japan was populated mainly from the mainland of China, and the type present shows little difference from that living in northern China and Korea. The face is broad, the eyes slant, the nose is flat and the mouth fairly wide. Amongst the upper classes the head tends to be narrower, and the nose straighter; they are also taller. This height may be due to an improved diet, for the short stature of the Japanese has shown an increase of three inches to an average of 5 ft 4 in within the last fifty years. The Japanese have also slightly more hair on their faces and bodies than the mainlanders, which is probably caused by admixture with the proverbially hairy Ainu, who originally were settled throughout the country and were pushed into the northern islands of Hokkaido and Sakhalin by the Japanese.

The Ainu seem to be the descendants of that archaic stock which was present throughout Asia in early times, emigrating to the south and east as more advanced peoples came on the scene. They used to be great hunters of bear and deer, and fished with the help of dogs; the bear cult, present in Palaeolithic times in Europe and with traces still existing throughout Asia, was practised, a bear cub being caught, tamed, treated like an honoured guest and finally sacrificed as a messenger to the gods.

Their skulls are mesocephalic, but are otherwise similar to Australian skulls, though the chin is much larger; they have a thickset body, with long arms and short legs, a greyish-white or brownish skin, and a remarkable growth of hair on face and body.

### Tribal Chinese (233-238)

In the southwest of China are numerous tribal peoples, some of whom must represent the descendants of the early inhabitants of China. The Black Lolo, or Black Bone tribe, live in the Liang mountains in Yunnan, and are said to have originally come from Burma, though curiously enough they have always been associated with the horse and an Iranian ancestry has been imputed to them. They are very tall, dolichocephalic, oval-faced, with small cheekbones, a straight fine nose, straight eyes with a fiery expression, fair skin inclined to be swarthy, and wavy chestnut hair. These people are the aristocrats amongst the tribes, being a kind of Asiatic Spartan; they have stockaded castles in the hills, grow fine potatoes and poppies for the opium trade, keep herds of goats, yaks and sheep, and raid their neighbours for slaves. The Lolo and other similar peoples on the Tibetan border are immensely independent and have never been controlled by the Chinese.

Their slaves, part Chinese, part tribal, are known as White Lolo and sometimes Miao, the word Miao meaning 'plant' and designating the peoples scattered throughout Yunnan and Kweichow. They are a much more passive and sedentary tribe than the Black Lolo. Also in Yunnan are the Minkia, wonderful masons and carpenters who are said to have come from the neighbourhood of Angkor Thom in the south, the great temple which may have been built by their ancestors; and the Nakhi, a passionate and somewhat choleric people whose women are indefatigable traders and do all the work.

This region of the southwest contains within it a confluence of rivers which rise in the Tibetan plateau. Here the Yangtze Kiang flows, first south and then east; then the Mekong, watering the great plains of Indo-China; the Salween, running down the eastern borders of Burma, the Chindwin and Irrawaddy going down its centre; and running along the south of Tibet, reversing direction in Assam to parallel the course of the Ganges with its mouth near Calcutta, is the Brahmaputra. These river courses are the natural ways of entry into southeastern Asia, and it is likely that after the settlement of the region by Negritos and Veddoids, an early Malayan type of people made their way down them. These people,

with longer heads, broader noses and a more stocky build than present-day Malays, already possessed some traits of the southern Chinese, and of the archaic Asiatic stock; they must also have mixed with the aborigines to some extent. We can perhaps see their descendants in some of the Naga tribes of Assam, the Karen of Burma and various tribes along the southern Tibetan border; also, it may be, amongst the Igorot and Ifugao of Luzon.

They were followed by a steady infiltration of southern Mongoloids, and the crossing of these two strains produced the Malayans of today. Thus in this area we must consider a number of different groupings: the Tibetans, the hill tribes of Assam and Burma, and the Malays; the Lao who are called Shan in Burma and Thai in Siam, who are of Southern Chinese stock; and the Annamese, who came down the coast on the west from China later.

### **Assamese and Burmese (239-243, 253)**

Assam is full of ancient Hindu sites, but there is a much stronger Mongoloid strain in the population than further west in India. In the north there are the Abors and Mishmis, related to the Tibetans, who used to raid the lowlands from out of their wet forests; there are also the Apo Tani, who have terraced agriculture with irrigation. Mingled with the Hindus of the plains are the Ahom, remnants of the Shans from Burma who conquered the province in the 13th century; in the highlands of the south, in Manipur, is a region influenced by Shan or perhaps Chinese culture, where the British first learnt the sport of polo.

In this area also are the Naga, the Abors of Assam, the Chin of Burma and the Kachin who reach to the borders of Yunnan. These tribes speak a total of forty different languages, and in some Naga villages two different languages will be spoken on opposite sides of the same village street. Their culture is almost as mixed, and some tribes practise slash-and-burn farming, others terrace and irrigate their fields, building long canals to lead water to their rice; some are governed by a council of elders, or by sacred chiefs whose feet must never touch the ground, or by a form of democracy. All Nagas are head-hunters, the head thought to contain the life essence which can be imparted to crops and to the family and village of the

head-hunter; they also erect large stones as part of an ancient megalithic cult. Though they speak languages of the Tibeto-Burman family, they are also related distantly to peoples in the south and the Pacific; like Formosan tribes, for instance, who have some similar institutions such as age-grades. The Kachin group, more mongoloid in appearance, are clannish, organised under a hereditary chief, and are slave-raiders rather than head-hunters; as are the Abors, who practise polyandry.

### Himalayas (244-248)

Tibet is divided into innumerable tribes, clans, petty kingdoms and lamaseries, organised on a feudal basis under the central government. Some of these are quite remote from Lhasa; the province of Kham, for example, the Holy Land, filled with forests and rivers, is something of a land of mystery even to the average Tibetan who lives in gaunt mountains full of dust and howling winds. The Khamba, who are a gigantic good-looking people, whose women have fair skins, frequently turn bandit, banditry being a time-honoured profession.

Tibet is isolated from the main trade routes which connect China with western Asia, and has been able to develop its own curious culture with little interference from outside. The Tibetans were originally pastoralists living near Koko Nor, who united in the 4th century B.C. and became so powerful that they contributed to the downfall of the Tsin dynasty in China. Later Buddhist missionaries from Nepal entered the country, and in the 7th century the ruling king was converted to Buddhism by the princesses of upper Burma and western China, whom he had married after his conquest of those regions. Many native shamanistic practices have been incorporated into Tibetan Buddhism, and the spiritual leadership is invested in a succession of Dalai Lamas, each held to be the reincarnation of his predecessor and originating with the Buddha himself. The Chinese sacked Lhasa in the 8th century, but soon after the Tibetan empire recovered and reached the borders of the Arab and Turkish empires over the Pamirs; Turkestan and Nepal were subject to it, and China as far as Chang-An. One of their incursions south reached the Bay of Bengal. Kublai Khan adopted lamaism as the religion for his empire,

and after its hey-day Tibet has been under Chinese influence, and was indeed occupied by China recently.

There are two main types in the country: the representatives of one, dolichocephalic, are like the Northern Chinese except that they are more ruggedly built and hairier; the others, brachycephalic, are somewhat like the Southern Chinese. In general the face is narrower than the typical Mongoloid one, less padded with fat, and sporting a prominent nose.

The kingdom of Bhutan is organised on similar lines to Tibet, with a secular and a spiritual head who is recognised by his ability to pick out the cooking utensils and personal belongings of his predecessor; culturally and commercially it is part of Tibet rather than of India, and the terraced agriculture of northern Assam is practised here. In Sikkim to the west live the Lepchas, a casteless tribe divided into nine clans, whose literature was completely destroyed by the Tibetans; they are now the poorest peoples living in the country, making up the coolie class and farming with hoes in slash-and-burn style. Nepal, finally, has a basic Tibeto-Burman population, overlaid by Hindu influences caused by the Mohammedan invasions of the 8th and 14th centuries, the Gurkha kingdom of the 18th century becoming so powerful that it managed to invade Tibet, and was only repelled by Chinese troops.

### **Southeast Asians (249-262)**

The main aboriginal element in southeastern Asia are called Nesiots, and must have entered the territory about 2,000 B.C. with a knowledge of irrigation and with cattle. Nowadays this stock is largely submerged, though it can still be seen in the hill tribes of Indo-China - nowadays the two nations of Laos and Vietnam - amongst the Batak of Sumatra, the Dyaks of Borneo, the Toraja of Celebes, and tribes in the Philippines.

The culture of Burma comes largely from India, and the old Burmese kingdom, which flowered after the 11th century, claimed descent from Indian kings. It was destroyed by the Mongols in the 13th century. After a short period when it was subject to the Shan states it regained its freedom and a new native dynasty was set up.

Some representatives of the Nesiots are still present, but the

main bulk of the population is formed by the Mon-Khmer people, to the west of the Shan states, some of whom are remnants of the once powerful Pegu kingdom which for long strove with the Burmese for mastery of the kingdom.

The Mon-Khmer settled in Siam, the present-day Thailand, and in the 8th century colonised the north, which later became part of the Khmer empire. The south, which is a distinct region, came under Cambodian influence. Later the Thai entered from southern China where they had a flourishing empire between the 6th and 9th centuries, becoming variously known as Lao, Thai and Shan. They drove out the wild Kha tribes into the hills, sending out expeditions from time to time to capture slaves from them. Some of the Lao at the present time are tattooed from waist to knee, and called the Black Paunch Lao.

The same movement from the north was repeated in Indo-China, where the Chinese have had great influence. The Annamites, who make up 75 per cent of the population, are Confucian and have accepted much Chinese culture, including forms of administrative government; they are slight in build, have pale yellow skins, high cheek-bones and oblique eyes. In the central highlands are the Moi tribes, small, copper-coloured, with wavy hair and a broad nose. To the south are the Cambodians, Buddhist by religion, darker than the Annamites, with almost aquiline noses and no Mongolian fold to the eye.

In the Malay peninsula we find the Negrito Semang, the much mixed Sakai and the pagan Jakun people, who must have entered the region about 1600 B.C. The Jakun were pushed into the interior by other Malaysian peoples from Sumatra, Celebes and Thailand, and later by Chinese traders and Tamil labourers. Like many peoples of this area, they practise slash-and-burn agriculture, using the digging stick; they have the blowpipe, like the Sakai, and file their teeth to a point. Their skin is darker than that of the true Malay, but they have the typical brachycephalic skull, broad but flat face with a prominent chin, and a straight eye-slit with a Mongolian fold.

The Malays exist in small pockets throughout the continent, though they are in force only in the peninsula. Being notable sea-

farers they have spread to Formosa, the Philippines, Borneo, New Guinea and even to Madagascar.

The true Malays originally came from Sumatra. The East Indies, at about the beginning of the Christian era, were strongly influenced by India and two important states arose later, one in Sumatra from the 3rd to the 13th centuries, and one in Java at the end of the 13th. In the fourteenth century the Malays established a trading post at Malacca which, though paying tribute at first to the Thai, soon became independent and rich. Arab traders brought over the Muslim faith, which spread rapidly after the 14th century, and caused the downfall of the old Hindu-type empires. However, the heritage of this period is still preserved in Bali, which never became Mohammedan and which still has a caste system, and traditional music and dances; although the greatest religious monuments are the ruins of Borobudur in Java.

In Borneo there are two main types of Malaysian peoples: the Land Dyaks, who are more Indonesian, and the Sea Dyaks, such as the Iban of Sarawak, who are more mongoloid. Some Land Dyaks are forest nomads in the depths of the interior, still in the hunting and gathering stage; most of them, however, live on the rivers in their famous long houses which can contain a group of several hundred related people. They grow hill rice, fish, hunt and have highly developed religions. The blowpipe is used, and formerly there was much warfare and head-hunting.

More primitive are the Batak of Sumatra, coarser in feature than the surrounding Malays, who grow rice in terraces, use the blowpipe and were once addicted to war and cannibalism; and the Ifugao and Igorot of Luzon in the Philippines. Both these people practise agriculture, the Ifugao building the most remarkable system of walls, terraces and irrigation ditches which extend a thousand and more feet up the hillsides, the whole being a gigantic piece of engineering done with the most primitive tools. Blood feuds and head-hunting were common until recently.

## THE AMERICAS

**North American Indians (263-280)**

The American Indian, or Amerindian as he is known for short, originally came from Asia. The earliest archaeological finds in the New World date from before 10,000 B.C.: these consist of flint points, some of which were discovered in the bones of extinct mammoths, and we must assume that the early hunters came via the Bering Straits soon after the last glaciation, when a land-bridge connected Asia and Alaska.

The Amerindians, then, are an Asiatic stock, and though they show much diversity a basic Mongoloid appearance is discernible: they have yellow brown skin, sometimes reddish, the hair is black, coarse and usually straight, the cheek-bones can be prominent, and the eye has something of a mongoloid look although the typical eye-fold is rare except in women and children. Noses, however, are not mongoloid, being rarely flat, but are hooked, straight and sometimes concave; and brow ridges are sometimes present. Blood groups also show non-Mongoloid distribution: the B group is absent in America, whereas it is common in Asia; and other groups, such as M and a Rhesus gene, link Amerindians with Polynesians rather than with Mongoloids.

To account for this variability we can suppose that the first comers to the New World were an archaic long-headed stock, the descendants of late Pleistocene peoples whose remains have been found in China and its surrounds. Representatives of this type have been found in California and in an ancient skull found at Lagoa Santa in Brazil; probably all the marginal peoples of America, such as the Yahgan and Alacaluf of Tierra del Fuego, primitive seed-eaters around San Francisco and scattered tribes in the South American jungles, owe something to this first migration. However, brachycephalic peoples must also have been entering the continent. The first indication we have is of a skull dating from 9,000 B.C. at Tepexpán, Mexico; the main migration no doubt came later, around 6,000 B.C. This came down the west coast, groups detaching

themselves to settle in the southeast of North America, the Pueblo region, the Isthmus, and down the Andes to Patagonia. Early agriculture began in some of these areas in the third millennium B.C., practised by members of this stock who were responsible for all the great civilisations of central America and the Andes; their early cultures were already flourishing in the first half-millennium B.C., and reached a peak in the next thousand years.

Much work remains to be done both on the racial characteristics of Amerindians and their historical movements, and rather than attempt a description in these terms it is more satisfactory to take them by cultural areas. Many tribes, of course, have now disappeared both in North and South America, after their contact with European culture, and this is especially true of more primitive groups; but even amongst the others much of their traditional way of life has been lost.

The Kwakiutl, the Tlingit and the Tsimshian are amongst the tribes of the Canadian northwest. Before they were affected by European contact they had no agriculture but used nets, harpoons and weirs to catch salmon, which they dried for winter eating, or hunted deer, otters and mountain goats for food, skins and wool. Warfare was so common that they had slatted armour; their society was strongly hierarchical, with hereditary chiefs who ruled over the commoners and slaves, everyone being divided into clans whose totem poles were raised at the side of their plank houses. Masked dances took place in winter, at which cannibalism occurred; and the chiefs competed with each other in the celebrated potlatches, where great quantities of goods were exchanged in order to show the giver's wealth and power.

In the interior, stretching over the continent to the east, were the Northern Hunters, exemplified by the Kutchin of the upper Yukon. The climate here varies from that of the frozen tundra to that of the southern forests, and caribou were the main food, caught in the open or stampeded into gullies. Their flesh, dried or frozen, was cached for the winter. In many respects they are similar to the Eskimo: the tribes were divided into small bands, with leaders but no chiefs; blood feuds were common, dogs were used to draw sledges, tailored clothes were made of skins, cooking was done by

dropping hot stones into containers, and hospitality was shown by exchanging wives.

When the Plains were first discovered the few tribes living there hunted the bison on foot and practised agriculture. However, the Indians stole horses soon after the Spanish entered the south, and guns were acquired from trappers in the north: the Kiowa and Comanche burst in from the northwest and the Sioux, Pawnee, Oto and many others from the east, evolving a new type of culture which was based on the horse. Large-scale bison-hunting was started, and raiding for horses amongst neighbouring tribes and settlements; there were male secret societies associated with the sun dance and prowess in war, initiation was a matter of endurance, fasting and self-torture, and solitary vigils were held to obtain visions of a guardian spirit. It was amongst these tribes that the Indian war-bonnet was found, though it has since been copied as a typical and picturesque adornment by many others who did not possess it.

During the late 19th century Europeans began moving into the Plains, first as bison hunters and then as cattle rangers and farmers; the bison were all but exterminated by 1890, the Indians herded into reservations. At this time large-scale revolts based on mythological themes arose, in the belief that the whites would disappear and the bison return, but after a further series of Indian wars the revolts were suppressed and many tribes took up agriculture. The memory of the old days is still strong, however, and many Indians belong to the Native American Church, a part-native and part-Christian religion in which peyote is eaten to induce visions.

To the west of the Plains is a fertile plateau full of deer and salmon rivers, with numerous groups whose culture was influenced both by the Northwest Indians and by the Plains: the Nez Percé, for instance, who used the traditional semi-underground hut as a bachelor's lodge, having the Plains tepee as a dwelling; they cooked by dropping hot stones into pits lined with basketry, had clothes of sewn deerskin, and used the dog as a pack animal.

In California live a number of primitive groups, eating acorn flour whose tannin had been leached out with water, grass seeds, fish and small game. Like many other tribes they had the sweat bath

and an underground lodge for ceremonies; their houses were of brush or, in the north, of planks. They had no pottery, except for the Yuman to the south, but made excellent baskets, and fished from rafts made of reed bundles.

Down the Rio Grande and in Arizona lived the Pueblo tribes, the word meaning village in Spanish. Some of these villages in the past were very large, and sited inside cliff caves for defence; others were built in a circle, like the present-day village of Taos, rising several stories high. The villagers are divided into clans, of which sixty are known amongst the Hopi, each divided into twelve segments with their own rites. There are also numerous secret societies who have masked dances in honour of the gods in underground kivas, or in the mountains; public dances are also held, one of which, the snake dance, has attracted much attention. They do some hunting but live mainly by agriculture, planting their crops in terraces along the hill-sides.

Athabaskan-speakers from the northwest have also colonised the area, namely the southern Utes, Apaches and Navahos. The Navaho, who farm and herd sheep, are famous for their sand paintings which inaugurate long and complicated ceremonies; they are also silver-smiths, an art they learnt from the Spanish.

Small chiefdoms once existed amongst Indians in the southeast, the tribes forming confederacies, society being organised into clans and classes. Their villages were surrounded by palisades and their temples were built on mounds; some, like the Pawnee, practised human sacrifice. Muskogean-speakers, such as the Seminole, seem to be the descendants of the tribes who created the Mississippi culture which flourished in that area between 900 and 1300 A.D., leaving behind large numbers of earthen mounds as monuments.

In the east are the woodland tribes: the Iroquois in the centre amongst Algonquin-speakers such as the Shawnee to the west, the Micmac and Delaware to the east. They lived by farming, gathered wild rice, acorns and maple juice; the men hunted for deer and fished in the rivers, the typically South American use of poison being known in the south. The Algonquins lived in bark- or mat-covered lodges, wore woven feather cloaks and made receptacles out of birch bark; the Iroquois, who during the 17th and 18th centuries

banded together in a military federation known as the Five Nations (later six) and whose chiefs were elected by the women, had fortified bark-covered long houses and made pottery.

### **Central American Indians (281-287)**

Central America has seen the rise of many cultures and civilisations, the Maya in the south and the Toltec in the north who were followed by Nahuatl-speaking Aztecs, originally a warrior tribe, who took over the main elements of Toltec civilisation and evolved various refinements in the way of military government, and large-scale ritual sacrifice. They were all fully developed cultures with a great knowledge of metallurgy and astronomy; they evolved complicated calendars, a script, had a considerable literature, built imposing temples and pyramids, wove fine textiles and made pottery, and they only lacked some form of domesticated animal to use as a draught beast and the use of the wheel in transport to bring them on a par with comparable civilisations in the Old World.

With the advent of the Spaniards, however, the superstructure of this complicated way of life was destroyed and what survives is a medley of traditional Indian and Spanish practices. The Spanish influence is greatest in the north, in the old Aztec area, while tribes in the centre who live off the main high roads, and in the south, are less touched. They are governed through a number of offices, secular and religious, based upon a Spanish pattern, which frequently impoverishes the office-holders who must pay for great quantities of liquor which is more or less ceremonially drunk; there are great numbers of fiestas, celebrating saints' days, at which fireworks are let off, and dancers, both masked and unmasked, perform. Groups are often divided by locality, though amongst the Tzeltal and Lacandón there are clans; and a number of old religious practices remains. The Indians of Chiapas in the south, such as the Zinacantan and Tzotzil-speaking Chamula, still make offerings to the sacred caves, hold half-pagan ceremonies in their churches, regard springs as sacred and erect crosses, which were known in the area before the Conquest; the Mixtecs use the *teonanactl* mushroom to induce visions in traditional style, and amongst the Quiche systematic Mayan beliefs are still to be seen in their worship and

their calendrical farming rites. The Lacandón, moreover, still make offerings of copal incense to the old gods in the ruined temples amongst the forests.

On the isthmus there are other representatives of old cultures: the Cuna, for instance, descendants of the old Coclé, a warlike confederacy of tribes who worked metals, made fine carvings in shell and bone, and practised human sacrifice. Both men and women now hunt game, fish, and use the digging stick in slash-and-burn agriculture. They have lost many of their old traditions though they still are divided into nobles, commoners and slaves, with three sub-chiefs and one head chief in each village or island. The Cuna living in San Blas are noted for the occasional appearance of white skin amongst them, this being the effect of albinism.

### South American Indians (285, 288-302)

Further south, in Colombia, are the Chocó (originally from Panama where some are still to be found) and Cágaba. The Chocó fish and farm, and produce large numbers of bananas for export; they have no chiefs or villages, but live scattered along the river banks in circular huts raised on piles. The Cágaba, however, have villages of conical huts, and they practise agriculture sometimes with the help of irrigation.

The great Inca civilisation of the Andes was based on numerous previous cultures, principally that of Tiahuanaco, and subjugated many neighbouring peoples. It was noted especially for its immense irrigation works and network of roads; for a bureaucratic form of government under a divine king whose records were kept by means of knotted strings; for massive public buildings in stone, metallurgy, fine fabrics and the domestication of llamas, alpaca, guinea pigs, etc. The Inca themselves were Quechua-speakers, and by colonising many districts and shifting the native population elsewhere managed to give a general Quechua cast to the whole area. After the Spanish conquest much of the Inca heritage was lost and, as in Mexico, present-day villages are organised on the pattern of Spanish officialdom of the 16th and 17th centuries, and their religion is largely Catholic with numerous fiestas. Quechuas are basically agricultural, growing potatoes, tubers and grain, but have to make do

without the irrigation systems of the Inca which were neglected by the Spaniards and whose loss has hastened the movement of Indians to the towns and silver mines. The hacienda system prevails in the lowlands, but in isolated parts many old ways still continue, and llama herding takes place in the uplands; the old Indian Inca ayllus, or local endogamous groups, and the aine, or co-operative labour system, still exist. The narcotic coca is chewed universally, to take the edge off hunger and exhaustion, and offerings of coca are made to the earth before planting.

To the south are the Aymara, another highland people, who before Inca times were divided into a number of warring groups, with a complex system of social classes. Wars were for loot and slaves, and some cannibalism occurred, the blood of captives being drunk to assimilate their courage: the blood of pumas is sometimes taken this way nowadays, to the same end. There is a hierarchy of spirits inhabiting lakes and mountains, to which sacrifice is made in shrines. Like the Quechua, they practise agriculture, their fields often being terraced and irrigated, and those living near lakes fish from reed canoes.

On the coasts and highlands of Chile are the remnants of the Araucanians, influenced by the Inca but never subdued by them, and only losing their independence to the Spaniards in the late 19th century. They are mainly agricultural and until the introduction of the plough used the digging stick, though irrigation was common. Their daub and wattle huts were organised in hamlets under local headmen, who in turn were under a paramount chief. Since Spanish times they have become expert horsemen and workers in silver.

At the tip of the continent live the Yahgan and Ona, in one of the most desolate countries imaginable. Since Europeans have settled here and sheep farms have spread over the region, few remain, many having been purposefully hunted down and killed. The Yahgan had canoes of birch-bark strips, from which they speared sea-urchins, gathered molluscs, fished, caught sea-birds and sea-lions; they dressed exiguously in skin capes, and sheltered in wind-breaks. There were originally five local groups with no very definite organisation, though a chief was necessary several months a year to officiate at initiations.

The Ona were primarily hunters, killing guanaco and rodents, and fishing when near the coasts; they dressed in skin capes and leggings, though the men frequently went naked when hunting, even in the depths of winter, and built huts covered with sods or skins. They had no chiefs.

Their relatives the Tehuelche roamed to the north of them in migratory bands, living in caves and wind-breaks. In the early 18th century they acquired horses and hunted guanaco, rheas and wild cattle with the lance and bolas, small groups uniting for a while under a chief.

Horses were also important to the Chaco tribes, some of them like the Toba becoming robber nomads. They hunted in large groups, setting fire to the grass to stampede the game. The country is very rich in fruit, nuts and roots, and collecting these foods largely took the place of agriculture, though the Lengua had small gardens. Fishing was also important, and many tribes now herd sheep. The Mbayá tribes, unlike the Lengua, had hereditary chiefs and nobles, so aristocratic that even the Spaniards addressed them with respect; they kept slaves, and raided other tribes for children whom they adopted.

In the huge interior of South America are numerous other peoples, divided for ease of reference into agricultural Forest tribes and Marginal tribes. The Marginal tribes live mainly by fishing, hunting and food-gathering, though the Bororo have gardens; many of them, like the Suyá, wear labrets or lip-plugs, whence their general appellation of Botocudo. The Bororo have circular villages, divided into moieties and clans with a man's house in the centre; their funeral rites are complicated, and are linked with initiation.

The Forest tribes practise agriculture often on a large scale, growing manioc, potatoes, yams, cotton and tobacco, and unlike the Marginal tribes who sleep on raised platforms or on the ground, they use the hammock. They live on or near the rivers, like the Carajá whose gardens are along the watercourses and can be reached by canoe; they fish with the bow and arrow, the spear and with poison. The villages are quite large, either of small huts grouped together or as a single very large house, organised under a chief, a shaman and sometimes, as with the Carajá, a priest who officiates

at the cult of the dead. Warfare is frequent, and so is cannibalism, the word cannibal coming from the name of the Carib tribes, who in the old days came out of the highlands of the north and swept over the Caribbean islands, taking captives from the Arawak tribes whom they tortured, killed and ate, though they kept the women for wives. The Jivaro in the northwest mountain regions, one of the largest tribes existing whom neither the Inca nor the Spanish could conquer, still war amongst themselves, hunting heads and shrinking the heads as trophies.

## OLD WORLD, NEW WORLD

**Emigrants and Mixed Races (303-321)**

The foregoing account will make it clear that truly aboriginal tribes who have lived in one area for any length of time are rare, and that the history of mankind has been full of wars, invasions and movements of people from one part of the world to another. These movements are not at an end: we can find Caucasians in many parts of the globe, as colonists of the immense tracts of land opened up in the last few hundred years at the expense of native peoples. French, Scots, English and Ukrainians are in Canada; people of every European nationality in the United States, plus large numbers of Africans brought over during the slave days; Africans are also present throughout the Caribbean area, in Brazil and in parts of Mexico. Spaniards and Portuguese have changed the complexion of Latin America, both racially and culturally, and even the apartheid-conscious South African Boers were once responsible for the creation of the Cape Coloureds, through intermarriage with Hottentot women. Syrians and Indians live as traders throughout Africa and South America, Japanese are in Brazil and Hawaii, the Chinese all over southeast Asia, Tamils in Ceylon and Malaya, and Lascar seamen work in many ports and ships throughout the world.

Everywhere there is change, bringing in its train many difficult social problems; for differences of race, though by no means pointing to differences of intelligence, capacity or will-power, are still connected popularly with differences of history and social development. As formerly colonial countries become nations, and industrialism spreads, many of these problems may be solved; but there will always be new ones, as the balance of power shifts, new countries become wealthy, and further movements of peoples take place.

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